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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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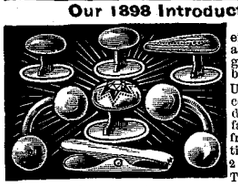

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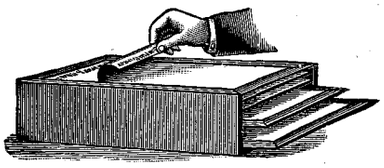

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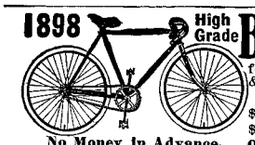
1898  **High Grade BICYCLES** for Men, Women, Girls & Boys. Complete line. *All brand new models.* $75 'Oakwood' for $32.50 $60 'Arlington' " $24.50 Others at $15, $17 and $20 Juveniles $7.00 to $12.50

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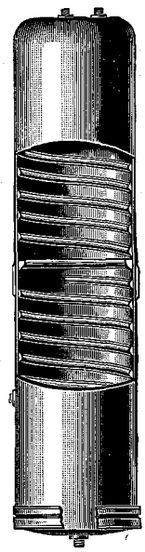

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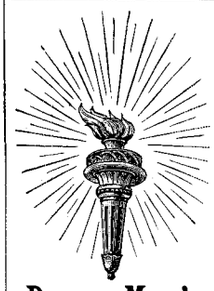

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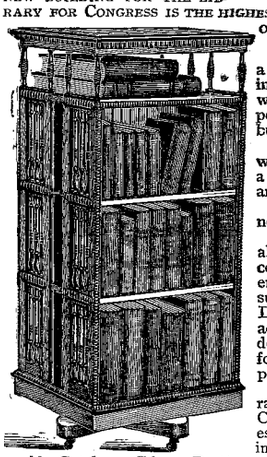

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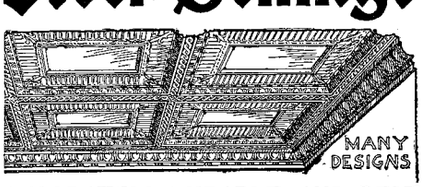

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SENATOR PROCTOR ON CUBA'S DESOLATION.

WITH very few exceptions, the most conservative of newspapers now express the opinion that Senator Proctor's careful statement of conditions in Cuba (in the Senate, March 17) makes intervention the plain duty of the United States on the simple ground of humanity. Senator Proctor is a conservative Republican of Vermont, an ex-Secretary of War in President Harrison's Cabinet, and he went to Cuba to make a personal investigation of conditions which he believed had been exaggerated in the public press. The facts which he gives have appeared from time to time in various newspapers; people knew that our State Department had appealed twice for contributions to aid the sufferers, that Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society had taken up relief work there, and they were more or less familiar with estimates of the number of thousands of Cubans who have starved and perished within the past three years. But Senator Proctor's deliberate and comprehensive statement in the Senate Chamber seems to have made conviction general that the situation in Cuba is actually intolerable.

"Outside Havana," says Mr. Proctor, "the condition is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation." About four hundred thousand people in the four western provinces, remaining outside the fortified towns when Captain-General Weyler's order of concentration was made, were driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentrados. By the order they were compelled to get inside the line of fortifications within eight days, after which period any one found in the uninhabited parts was to be considered a rebel, and tried as such. The transportation of provisions from one town to another was prohibited without permission of the military authority, and the execution of the order of concentration was left largely to guerillas. The reconcentrados were peasantry, farmers, some landowners, and others whose living was comfortable, judged according to the prevailing standard. From Senator Proctor's description of their present condition, we quote the following paragraphs:

"Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench), a sort of rifle-pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside and a barbed-wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have, at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides, what are there called forts, but which are really small blockhouses, many of them more like a large sentry-box, loop-holed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out.

"From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children. Every railroad station is within one of these trochas and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight-car, loop-holed for musketry and filled with soldiers, and with, as I observed usually and was informed is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent blockhouses enclosed by a trocha, and with a guard along the railroad track.

"With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages, and throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings, I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Rio province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas provinces and to Sagua la Grande on the north shore, and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas. There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns. In other words, the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what their army sits on. Every man, woman, and child, and every domestic animal, wherever their columns have reached, is under guard and within their so-called fortifications.

"To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is neither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the 'pacified' condition of the four western provinces. . . . .

"When they reached the town they were allowed to build huts of palm-leafs in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live if they could. Their huts are about 10 by 15 feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize.

"With large families or with more than one in this little space, the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water,

THE LIVING DEATH.
Courtesy of *The Christian Herald.*

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and foul food or none, what wonder that one half have died and that one quarter of the living are so diseased that they can not be saved. A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chests terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless. Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon. . . . . .

"I went to Cuba with the strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn, that a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents, and they had given free play to a strong, natural, and highly cultivated imagination. Before starting I received through the mail a leaflet, published by *The Christian Herald*, with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados, and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. [Two of these cuts are reproduced herewith.—*Editor* LITERARY DIGEST.] I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000 200,000 had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food.

"My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of city alcaldes (mayors), of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish-born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated. What I saw I can not tell so that others can see it. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized. The Los Pasos Hospital, in Havana, has been recently described by one of my colleagues, Senator Gallinger, and I can not say that his picture was overdrawn, for even his fertile pen could not do that. He visited it after Dr. Lesser, one of Miss Barton's very able and efficient associates, had renovated it and put in cots. I saw it when four hundred women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags, and such rags, and sick children, naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse. . . . . .

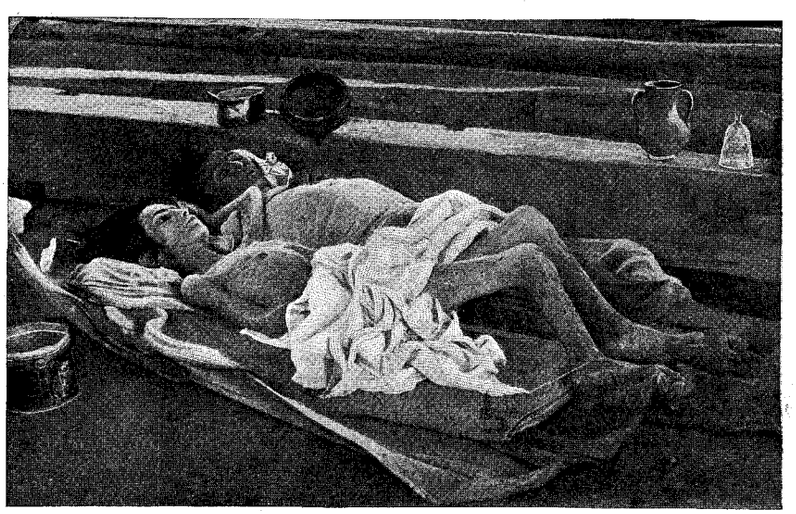
"General Blanco's order of November 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended,' and the owners are obliged to build 'centers of defense.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order is stripping the country of all possible shelter, food, or source of information for an insurgent, and will be slow to surrender this advantage. In fact, tho the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficent results from it worth mentioning. I do not impugn General Blanco's motives and believe him to be an amiable gentleman, and that he would be glad to relieve the condition of reconcentrados if he could do so without loss of any military advantage, but he knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart, and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it."

Senator Proctor examined the military situation, and discovered about sixty thousand Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty out of over two hundred thousand that have been sent there. They are conscripts, many of them very young, and generally small men. "If well-drilled and led they would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men," and their life in Cuba has not been that of strict drill or regulation. Mr. Proctor learned that the Cubans have about thirty thousand men now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces, and eastern Santa Clara.

Mr. Proctor could not learn that the Spanish residents of the island had contributed largely in blood or treasure to suppress this insurrection. The percentage of colored people to white in Cuba has been steadily diminishing for more than fifty years, and is not now over 25 per cent. of the total. The colored people, he thought, were equal mentally and physically to the race in this country, and he described the Cuban farmer and laborer as peaceable, kindly, gay, hospitable, light-hearted, and improvident. He mentions the fact that many Cubans whom he met spoke strongly against bull-fights, and he was surprised to learn the superiority of the well-to-do-Cuban over the Spaniard in the matter of education. He found that the substantial men in Cuba believe that the Blanco plan of autonomy comes "too late":

"The dividing lines between parties are the most straight and clear-cut that have ever come to my knowledge. The division in our war was by no means so clearly defined. It is Cuban against Spaniard. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish army and the Spanish citizens on the other. I do not count the autonomists in this division, as they are so far too inconsiderable in numbers to be worth counting. General Blanco filled the civil offices with men who had been autonomists and were still classed as such. But the march of events had satisfied most of them that the chance of autonomy came too late. It falls as talk of compromise would have fallen the last year or two of our war. It it succeeds it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish army, and the success of Spanish arms would be easier by Weyler's policy and method, for in that the Spanish army and people believe.

"There is no doubt that General Blanco is acting in entire good faith; that he desires to give the Cubans a fair measure of autonomy as Campos did at the close of the ten-years war. He has, of course, a few personal followers, but the army and Spanish citizens do not want genuine autonomy, for that means government by the Cuban people. And it is not strange that the Cubans say it comes too late. I have never had any communication, direct or indirect, with the Cuban Junta in this country or any of its members, nor did I have with any of the junta, which exists in every city and large town of Cuba. None of the calls I made were upon parties of whose sympathies I had the least knowledge, except that I knew some of them were classed as autonomists. Most of my informants were business men who had no sides and rarely expressed themselves. I had no means of guessing in advance what their answers would be, and was in most cases greatly surprised at their frankness. I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth and men as prominent in business as any in the cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and autonomist officials, some of them Spanish-born, but Cuban-bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as autonomists, and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy, if practicable, but without exception they replied that it was 'too late' for that. Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba; not one has been counted favoring the insurrection at first. They were business men and wanted peace, but said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty. They characterized Weyler's order



TWO VICTIMS OF THE FAMINE WHO DIED SIDE BY SIDE.
Courtesy of *The Christian Herald*.

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in far stronger terms than I can. I could not but conclude that you do not have to scratch an autonomist very deep to find a Cuban. There is soon to be an election, but every polling-place must be inside a fortified town. Such elections ought to be safe for the 'ins.'"

Mr. Proctor concluded his speech in the following language:

"I have endeavored to state in not intemperate mood what I saw and heard and to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practised by Weyler nor the loss of the *Maine*, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both these incidents, but the spectacle of 1,500,000 people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. But whether our action ought to be influenced by any one or all these things and if so, how far, is another question. I am not in favor of annexation, not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without any strong guiding American element.

"The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for good self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperament of the people, whites and blacks, the wonderful prosperity, that would surely come with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money, would all be strong factors for stable institutions.

"But it is not my purpose at this time, nor do I consider it my province, to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and the American people."

IS AMERICA A FALLEN NATION?

THIS rather striking question receives an affirmative answer from Rev. William Bayard Hale, LL.D., in *The Arena* (March); but Dr. Hale is not wholly pessimistic in his view of our case. We are "fallen," "apostate," "enslaved"; but we have traits which will yet put us in our appointed place. We quote from his article entitled "The Epic Opportunity":

"Beloved America, child of the world's old age, she has come—clad in the splendor of her youth, magnificent in her colossal materialism; but unfurnished in the serious, nobler, and more necessary things—to the days when the burden of life must rest upon her, and her people arise and face the tremendous issues in whose midst nations meet their destiny. A people of great mental keenness, energetic, swift; undeniably a vulgar people, with sordid, mercenary, contemptible ways of living, but as undeniably brave, *capable* of great deeds of nobleness—God has given us this great continent, and He has brought here upon it to its present stage, this vast society and life, intricate, complex, full of wrong and full of promise, and He has led us to this wonderful hour of crisis.

"No man can describe this people or measure its characteristics, as no man (yet manifest among us) can interpret the significance or guess the end of the mighty movement which is passing before our eyes. That we are at this moment a fallen nation, an apostate people, enslaved by a gluttonous materialism, and a disappointment to our God, an awakening conscience among us bears witness. On the other hand, there are not wanting evidences that we possess (the gift of Providence) traits which when aroused will restore us to our appointed place; nor altogether, evidences that there is arising in the heart of the people a yearning for better things, and emerging from within her an inarticulate resolution to be something besides commercial—to be a servant of progress and honor. There have begun to be spoken, among a few, new words, symbols of a swift-gathering movement. There has begun to move before young men a new standard, a new ideal, white with a virgin beauty never before seen on earth, or sought by the sons of men. Suddenly there has been fashioned a new language, which talks of the unity (the essential, unescapable unity, in interests and destiny) of men, of the joy of sacrifice, of the vulgarity of success; which scorns the things men hitherto have striven for, despising all but honor and freedom and truth; which speaks of an aristocracy of simple men who work for love, but will not work for pay. There are beginning to be sung songs of plainness and contentment, and of an almost vagabond joy in nature (sign of reaction against old conventions concerning happiness).

"One thing I do not discern, that must appear if this people is to rise to its destiny—the man who shall lead us. Among the murmured songs and the whispered words, I hear no tones firm and authoritative and assuring. In the world there are more echoes than voices. The crisis upon our nation waits the coming of the man whose gaze shall sweep the past and apprehend the present as its fruit and evolution, appointed in its turn to pass into (he will see what) other forms; the man in whose heart shall dwell vision of a world redeemed, and the divine passion to redeem it."

RAILROADS AND THE POSTAL SERVICE.

A THREE-DAYS' debate in the House of Representatives, which ended in tabling the Loud postal bill (March 3), secured comparatively little attention in the daily press, but it brought out considerable information on alleged abuses by the railroads in connection with the postal service. Mr. Loud's bill, which has been before the public and Congress in substance for many years, was directed against certain abuses by publishers of the privileges accorded to second-class matter under postal regulations. Successive postmaster-generals have pointed out the abuses in this part of the postal service as the source of annual deficit, and have urged the necessity of a remedy for them.

M. Loud's bill sought to limit the number of sample copies entitled to second-class rates, and attempted to define classes of publications which should be excluded from the second-rate classification. Besides declaring the necessity of wiping out the annual deficit in the postal department, Mr. Loud insisted that the present practise constitutes a practical subsidy to the press of the country amounting to $40,000,000 a year, and that, in reality, while benefiting 25,000 men engaged in the publishing business, it taxed everybody else for their benefit.

The bill was vigorously attacked, and most effectually, it appears, not on the ground that the abuses at which it aimed should not be corrected, but on the ground that the real trouble in the postal service is to be found in exorbitant charges which the Government pays to railroads for transporting the mail. Mr. Loud admitted that the Government was paying too much for the railroad service, altho he failed to give definite figures and denied the accuracy of the figures quoted by the opponents of the bill. He insisted that the question of railroad transportation, if wiped out, would not remove the inequality that exists between the great mass of the people and the publishers who take advantage of the second-class rate privileges; and he cited the estimate that his bill would take 100,000,000 pounds out of the mails, and hence reduce the amount of railroad mail pay, to refute the accusation that his measure was in the interest of railroad and express companies. Mr. Loud said, in presenting the bill, that if a private corporation or an individual were to operate the Post-Office Department, or if the department were to be operated by any one who had a financial interest in it, he would not fear even the present law. In the report of the post-office committee (of which he is chairman) which accompanied the bill he expressed the opinion that private means could transmit the mail much more cheaply, with quicker despatch and better satisfaction to the people, than the present system, adding: "There is not a sane business man in the country who has given the matter any thought but what knows that the Post-Office Department could be operated by private individuals on our present appropriations, and return a net profit of from thirty to forty million dollars per year."

The opposition to the Loud bill argued that its provisions were

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calculated to hamper the country newspapers, and hence a blow at the education of the masses of the people. But the debate turned chiefly on the question of railroad profits. It was repeatedly asserted that while the Government is paying about 8 cents a pound for the transmission of mail matter, over an average distance of 448 miles, express companies have contracts with railroads whereby they pay but two fifths of a cent a pound for the transmission of similar matter for a distance of 500 miles. A concise statement of this feature of the postal problem was made by Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, as follows:

"I learn from the report of the Postmaster-General for 1897 that there was expended for the transportation of the mails by the railroads $30,171,542.69; that there was paid for what is known as the 'star-route service' $5,363,903.41. The star-route service is that where mails are carried by conveyance other than railway. From the same report we learn that the length of mail route by railway is 173,475 miles, with an annual travel in carrying the mails of 273,190,356 miles; that the cost for each mile traveled in carrying mail by this method is 11.04 cents; that the annual rate per mile of length of route is $173.35.

"Now, I wish you to observe the comparison between these and the cost of carrying the mails by the ordinary methods other than railway. The length of star-routes is 265,598 miles; the annual travel is 124,123,415 miles; the cost of carrying for each mile traveled is 4.32 cents; annual cost per mile of length of route is $20.19. Now, I wish to inquire, why this difference? Railroads cheapen transportation in every other respect, why is it that they should not cheapen transportation of the mails? Yet it will be observed that we are paying nearly nine times as much per mile for carrying the mails by rail as by other conveyance. It may be asserted in response that there are more miles traveled in carrying the mails by rail than by star route.

"This I concede. Slightly over twice as many miles are traveled by railway as by other conveyance. But if the same rate per mile were paid for carrying the mails by railway as by star route the annual expenditure to the railroads would be the sum of $11,802,823.37, instead of the $30,171,542.69 which we now pay, and there would be a saving to the Government of $18,368,719.32. If this could be effected, the whole revenue question, so far as the Post-Office Department is concerned, would be settled, for there would be a surplus of over $6,000,000 annually in the receipts of the department.

"The average haul of mail matter, as shown by the report of the Postmaster-General for 1896, is 448 miles.

"The express companies for a distance of 500 miles will carry that which is delivered them at the rate of 1 cent per pound, if expressed in large quantities. Now, if the Government would ship its mail by express at the same rate large business companies are paying, the total expenditure for carrying the mail would not exceed $6,100,000, and there would be saved to the taxpayers of this country at least $24,000,000. You inquire how I make this estimate. The total weight of all the mail of every class that is transmitted is 610,000,000 pounds, and this at one cent per pound would be $6,100,000. We pay now, as shown by the reports, over $30,100,000 to the railroads for this service, and by comparison you can see that $24,000,000 would be saved.

"Another fact, it seems to be understood that the railways get two fifths of the gross receipts of the express companies for carrying their traffic, so that for a like number of pounds as our total mail the railroads receive from the express companies $2,440,000. How does this compare with the $30,000,000 the Government pays? Can not any one see where the great abuse is in the postal service? Why not strike at the root of the evil and stop this extortion on the people? No wonder many people in this nation are in favor of government ownership of railroads! Unless Congress awakes to its duty in the protection of the people from this inexcusable abuse of power there will be many more in favor of such ownership in the future."

In the course of the debate it was contended that it was unfair to make the railroads responsible for the whole item of transportation, and, altho it was stated that exact figures concerning the handling of second-class matter had not been obtainable from the department, it was pointed out that such calculations as that above showing a government payment of 11.04 cents on railroads and 4.32 cents on star routes per mile are not figures showing the railroad charge per pound per mile.

Several months ago Frank Parsons contributed an article to *The Arena* setting forth, in comparative form, the charges for haulage which railroads make to the Government, to freight-shippers, and to express companies, concluding that an average rate of $1 per hundred weight for haulage, plus 15 cents a car mile on railway, post-office, and apartment cars, plus 10 per cent. on the value of the cars, would be very liberal compensation to railroads for carrying mails, "the second item alone being more than enough to cover the transportation of the cars and all there is in them over lines having postal-car or apartment service." The account for railway service would then be $18,000,000 instead of $34,840,000, the Government saving $16,840,000, or a surplus about equal to current deficits.

The Springfield *Republican* has repeatedly criticized railway mail "conspiracy" and "extortion" in this connection, and an article by James L. Cowles, contributed to *The Outlook*, New York (February 19), was used almost bodily in the congressional debate as evidence against the railroads. Mr. Cowles quoted Senator Gorman's answer to the question, Why a cent-a-pound rate is not unprofitable to express companies while it is unprofitable to the post-office, as follows:

"'The fact is, Mr. President, that the great power of these corporations, who control everything, who are so powerful that they make and unmake public men, is so omnipotent that no executive officer has been found in the last twelve years, except in the single case of Postmaster-General Vilas, who has attempted to reduce the compensation for mail transportation, and within six months after he had left the department every economy which he had introduced was wiped away, and they received not only what they had received before, but their compensation was increased. And never, during his long service in this body, the United States Senate,' said the Senator, 'except in this one instance, did he know of a postmaster-general who made a *bona-fide* effort to control this railroad extortion which every one knows to exist.'"

Following up the subject of railroad abuses in the postal service, *The Outlook* reprints evidence of frauds in the weighing of mails in order to secure heavy compensation, points out the economy of government ownership of postal cars, and insists that railroad charges to the Government should be reduced in correspondence to reductions that have taken place in general freight charges. We quote at length:

"Evidence submitted [by Representative S. W. Smith, of Michigan, having reports of ex-Postmaster-General Wilson and the post-office inspector for authority] was briefly as follows:

"Once in four years the mails transported over one fourth of the various railroads of the United States are weighed during a period of thirty days. Upon the average weight thus obtained the compensation of each road is determined for the next four years. During the quadrennial weighing upon the Seaboard Air Line in March, 1869, says the inspector's report, 'about 300 sacks of documents, franked by United States Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, and Representative A. C. Latimer, of South Carolina, were sent to the various agents of this company in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Two, three, four, or five of these sacks, each weighing 100 to 125 pounds, were sent to an agent [who], in railroad mail, received envelopes containing slips of paper or labels, franked by Senator Gordon and addressed to various offices in Georgia and South Carolina, a large portion of the addresses being to railroad employees or postmasters.

"'The division superintendent and roadmasters gave oral instructions to the agents under them as to pasting on labels or writing addresses on the books which were not previously addressed. The books were then remailed and again transported over the route of this company, to be again weighed. *Fifteen sacks were delivered at Portsmouth, Va., addressed in bulk to General Superintendent V. E. McBee. That night the books were addressed in the railroad building by his secretary (Williams) and a division superintendent (Wishnant) and remailed the following morning to various addresses along their route.*'

"This padding of the mails having been detected, the Postal Department ordered another weighing in April. 'The railroad then resorted to a new scheme by contracting with publishers for a large number of papers to be sent daily over their line to addresses furnished by the company.

"'At Portsmouth, Va., General Superintendent McBee arranged with *The Star* to send 6,800 copies daily for ten days, and after that 2,400 daily, in bundles of 25 to each address to parties in South Carolina and Georgia on the Seaboard Air Line. At

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Raleigh, N. C., the private secretary of McBee arranged to have 6,000 copies the first week, 8,000 copies a week afterward, of *The North Carolinian* sent in bundles of 45 to each address, over the Seaboard Air Line to stations in South Carolina, Georgia, and a few in North Carolina. At Atlanta, Ga., the private secretary of Division Superintendent Berkley arranged with the Atlanta *Journal* for 2,000 copies daily, to be sent over the Seaboard Air Line Railroad to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., 1,000 addressed as to regular subscribers, the other 1,000 as sample copies. The Atlanta *Constitution* was to send 5,600 of each Sunday issue to addresses in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., this amount to be divided up and 800 copies to be sent each day, 400 by morning and 400 by night train. A copy of Sunday's paper weighs a little over half a pound. Norfolk and Portsmouth directories were furnished *The Journal* and *The Constitution* to print labels for mailing papers to parties in those cities."

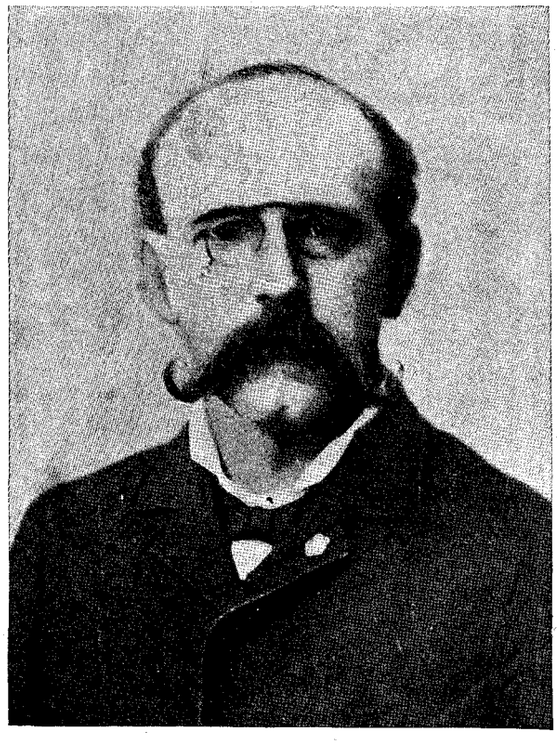
"The total weight of the public documents sent over the Seaboard Air Line by the direction of its officials, and, it is believed, without the collusion of Senator Gordon or Congressman Latimer, was sixteen tons, and the weight of newspapers sent during the second attempt to defraud the Postal Department was ten tons.

"Even here, however, the scandal did not end. 'When the Postmaster-General complained,' said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, 'they asked him what he was going to do about it, and Mr. McBee, the manager of the road, asked the Postmaster-General why the Seaboard Air Line had been singled out for criticism for stuffing the mails when it was well known that *all railroads practised the same fraud upon the Government.*' . . .

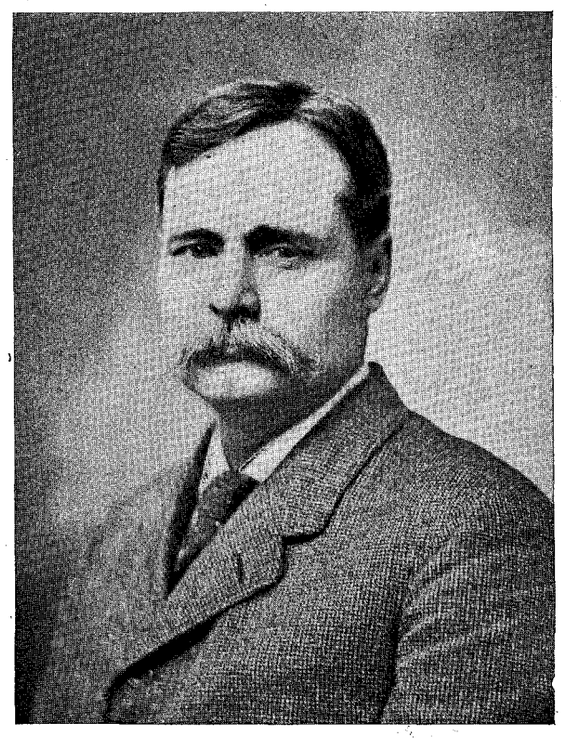
When the Postmaster-General learned of these frauds, and also the frauds connected with the second weighing, he found himself unable to punish as a criminal the railway official who took charge of this abominable work for his company. In a letter dated March 2, 1897, Postmaster-General Wilson says, 'I beg leave to call attention to the fact that the Attorney-General, in his letter of December 22, 1896, holds that the only criminal statute under which prosecution can be attempted for such offenses as these is the statute against conspiracies to defraud the United States, and that it was impossible under that statute to bring to justice the chief offender in this case.' In short, the Postmaster-General was unable to do anything more about it than the railway officials thought. [On March 18, Chairman Loud, on recommendation of the second Assistant Postmaster-General, presented to the House an amendment, which was agreed to, making it a misdemeanor to 'pad' the mails, punishable by a fine of from $500 to $20,000, and imprisonment from thirty days to five years.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST.] Whether General Superintendent McBee was equally correct in stating that all the railroads practised the same fraud can not be determined.

"But the case against the railroads for excessive charges does not stop with excessive charges for mails actually carried, nor with fraudulent charges for mails carried only during the thirty-day weighing period. One of the most serious elements in the extortion practised upon the Government relates to the rent of the postal cars used by the department where the mails are heavy. Of these cars there are now nearly seven hundred in use, and the Government pays for them an average rental of $5,700 each. Yet when ex-Senator Vilas was Postmaster-General during Mr. Cleveland's first term he investigated the cost of such cars, and reported that they could be built for less than the annual rental paid by the Government. 'Careful inquiry,' said Mr. Vilas in the United States Senate, 'discloses that very many of these cars, such as they are, would not cost to build $3,000 each, and that, taking together all the post-office cars in the United States, their average value does not probably exceed $3,500.' In support of this estimate Senator Vilas cited Senator Brice, of Ohio, a railroad man whom no one ever suspected of anti-monopoly leanings. The average life of these cars, says Representative Smith, of Michigan, is at least twenty years, so that an annual rental of $700, or 20 per cent. upon the cost of these cars, would seem to be an exorbitant charge; yet the Government goes on, year after year, paying the railroads an annual rental of $5,700, or more than 150 per cent. of their probable cost. When a few of these cars were first tried as an experiment, this rental may not have been so preposterous, but these cars have become an established part of the postal system, and their number increases every year. The annual payment for them is now very nearly $4,000,000. This outlay could, by the Government's purchase of the cars, be reduced to far below $1,000,000 a year. Postmaster-General Vilas recommended this course, and his recommendation has been before the country for years, commanding approval wherever it has been studied, yet in the absence of a strenuous demand from the general public the abuse goes on unrectified."

The Outlook concludes that the question of railroad charges is not to be settled offhand, but that since the present charges are practically those of 1873, and no reduction has been made since 1878, while the roads claim that general freight rates during this period have been reduced more than 40 per cent., a like reduction in charges to the Government ought to be made. Further, the Government should pay the railroads as much as the express companies pay them for similar services, but not more. At present they are said to be paid at least three times as much by the Government as by the express companies.



TERENCE V. POWDERLY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Commissioner of Immigration.



WM. J. CALHOUN, OF ILLINOIS,
Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

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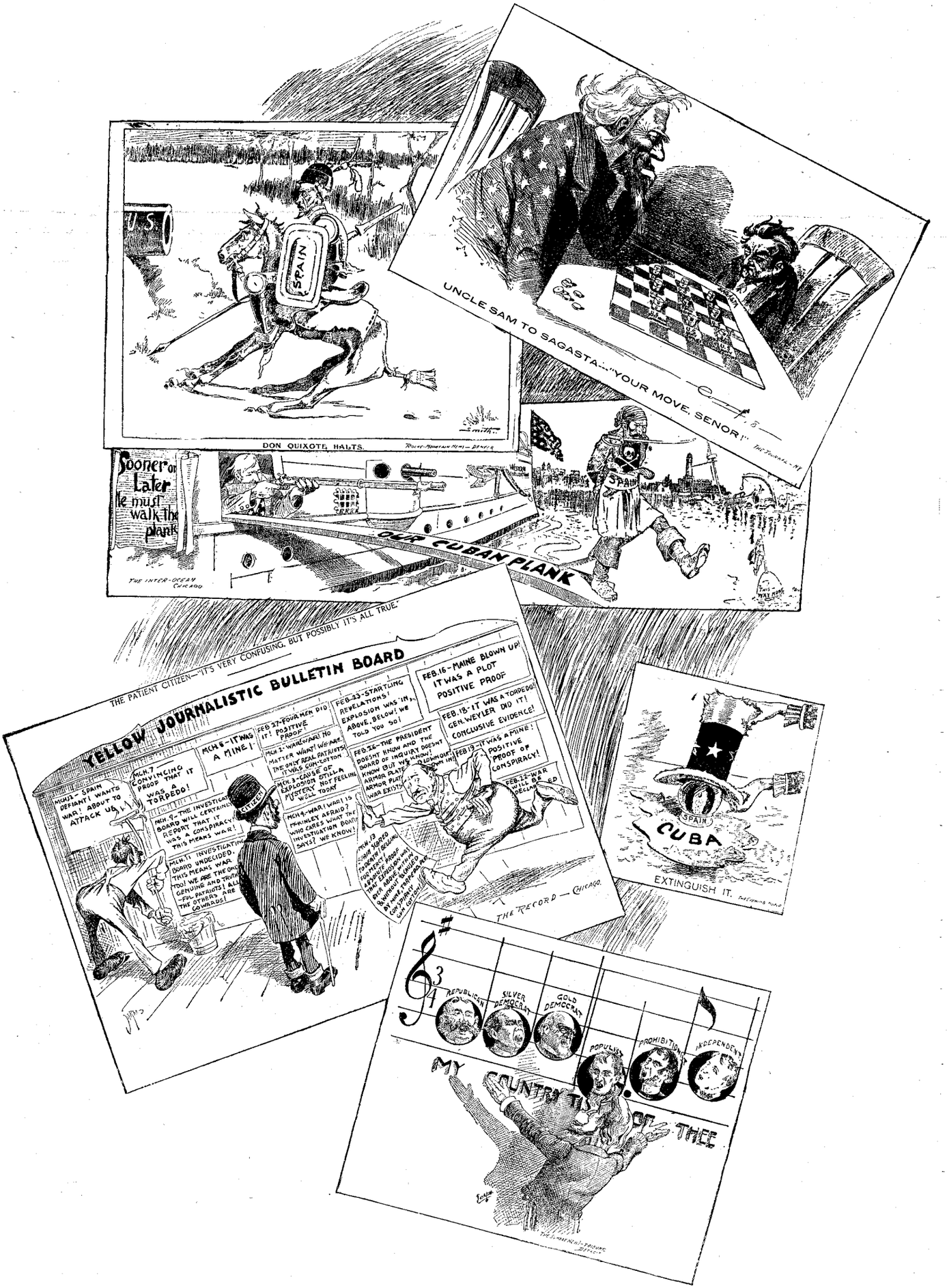
U.S.
SPAIN
DON QUIXOTE HALTS.
UNCLE SAM TO SAGASTA—"YOUR MOVE, SENOR!"
Sooner or Later he must walk the plank
OUR CUBAN PLANK
SPAIN
THE PATIENT CITIZEN—"IT'S VERY CONFUSING, BUT POSSIBLY IT'S ALL TRUE."
YELLOW JOURNALISTIC BULLETIN BOARD
FEB. 16—MAINE BLOWN UP! IT WAS A PLOT POSITIVE PROOF
FEB. 18—IT WAS A TORPEDO! GEN. WEYLER DID IT! CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE!
FEB. 19—IT WAS A MINE! POSITIVE PROOF OF CONSPIRACY!
FEB. 22—WAR WILL BE DECLARED
MCH. 6—IT WAS A MINE!
FEB. 23—STARTLING REVELATIONS! EXPLOSION WAS IN—ABOVE, BELOW! WE TOLD YOU SO!
FEB. 26—THE PRESIDENT DOESN'T KNOW AND THE BOARD OF INQUIRY DOESN'T KNOW BUT WE KNOW! WE KNOW OUR OWN INTERESTS!
FEB. 27—FOUR MEN DID IT! POSITIVE PROOF!
MCH. 2—WAR! WAR! WE ARE! NO MATTER WHAT! NO MATTER WHAT! THE ONLY REAL PATRIOTS! IT WAS GUN-COTTON!
MCH. 3—CAUSE OF EXPLOSION STILL A MYSTERY BUT FEELING WELL TODAY
MCH. 4—WAR! WAR! I'M AFRAID SO! MCKINLEY AFRAID TO! WHO CARES WHAT THE INVESTIGATION BOARD SAYS? WE KNOW!
MCH. 7—CONVINCING PROOF THAT IT WAS A TORPEDO!
MCH. 9—THE INVESTIGATING BOARD WILL CERTAINLY REPORT THAT IT WAS A CONSPIRACY! THIS MEANS WAR!
MCH. 11—INVESTIGATING BOARD UNDECIDED. THIS MEANS WAR, TOO! WE ARE THE ONLY GENUINE AND TRUE PATRIOTS! ALL THE OTHERS ARE COWARDS!
SPAIN
CUBA
EXTINGUISH IT.
REPUBLICAN
SILVER DEMOCRAT
GOLD DEMOCRAT
POPULIST
PROHIBITION
INDEPENDENT
MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE

SIX CARTOONS ON THE CUBAN SITUATION.

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NEWSPAPER WAR OVER "YELLOW JOURNALISM."

ONE of the diversions which has tempered the strain of public feeling over Cuban complications has appeared in a rabid newspaper controversy about "yellow journalism." This term came into use several years ago as a designation for sensational journalism, having its origin, apparently, in the rival claims of two newspapers in New York to the use of a comic figure called "the yellow kid." A somewhat similar use of this word "yellow," as applied to certain sports, especially baseball, is given in the Standard Dictionary. When the term is applied to any particular journal, the answer is usually made that as a matter of fact "yellow journalism" is synonymous with enterprise, and that those papers that intend to cast a slur by using the term in reality only seek thus to discredit information which they are not able to get for themselves.

Among the newspapers of New York City this controversy over "yellow journalism" has been notably active. *The Evening Post*, for example, accuses the "yellow journals" of deliberate lying for the purely commercial purpose of selling great quantities of papers and so fomenting popular passions instead of contributing to calm and sober consideration of facts. That paper laments the state of morality among the mass of the people who support these journals as well as among the proprietors who are in a moral sense responsible for the conduct of their publications. Without attempting to propose an antidote for this condition of things, *The Post* says:

"As we see to-day, in spite of all the ridicule that has been lavished on the 'yellow journals,' in spite of the daily exposure of their lying, in spite of the general acknowledgment of the mischief they do, in spite of the general belief in the baseness and corruption and satanism of their proprietors, their circulation is apparently as large as ever. The Government and decent people are still obliged, as much as ever, to keep contradicting their 'fake' stories and to keep reassuring the public against their alarms. There is a widespread belief that one of them is 'short of stocks'; that another has, just as if he were the devil himself, laid a large wager that he will bring on a war within a certain period. None of these things seems to produce much if any effect. We made inquiries the other day about their sales of a newsdealer in a small suburban village. He told us he sold 150 of the yellowest, 110 of the next yellowest, 10 of the most blackguardly and unscrupulous, only 2 of *The Tribune*, and 1 of *The Times*; this after the yellows had been notoriously lying and trying to bring on a war for over two weeks. There was probably hardly one of these purchasers who, if questioned individually, would not confess that he did not believe a word he read in his paper. Yet it would be found on further talk about Cuba and the war, and the duty of our nation, and the conduct of the Spaniards, that his opinions on all these subjects, or on nearly all, had acquired a distinctly yellow tinge. You would not come across, in any of them, any signs that he had been seeking light at any of the sources from which civilized and Christian men are usually supposed to ask guidance about either public or private affairs, under trying circumstances."

The New York *Journal* (which assumed the responsibility of rescuing Evangelina Cisneros from a Spanish prison, sending congressional delegations to investigate Cuban conditions, etc.) replies:

"Apparently the candid newsdealer is not selling any *Posts* at all. *The Post* seems not to realize that, and the very facts it recites are the severest reflection upon its own veracity since they prove that the people believe the journals it condemns and do not believe *The Post*. Evidently the reason why so many of the new journals and so few of the old are sold is that the new journals try to discover the truth, and when they discover it tell it, while the old ones try not to discover it, and when it is forced upon them suppress it."

In further defense of its policy, *The Journal* says that the month which has elapsed since the *Maine* disaster has been notable for—

"The most copious, vehement, and unabashed lying on the part of the so-called 'conservative' press of New York that the history of American journalism can show. The headlines of any one of these organs of respectability for the past four weeks, if assembled in one view, would give even their seasoned authors a shock. Every fact that has been brought to light during that time has had to make its way to the surface against the desperate efforts of 'conservative' journalism to keep it down, and if possible to lie it out of existence. The readers of *The Journal* knew immediately after the destruction of the *Maine* that she was blown up by a Spanish mine; the readers of *The Evening Post* are just finding it out now. It is little over a week since the readers of the Tory press were first allowed to know that the war preparations on foot were anything more than 'routine industry.' As the readers of these papers are the kind that frequent Wall Street, the financial havoc wrought among them by this sort of misinformation has been distressing.

"*The Journal* can look back upon this exciting month with just pride. As it has had no sinister financial interests to serve, it has not, like its mortgaged 'conservative' contemporaries, found the truth an unattainable luxury. It has told the facts as fast as they have come to light, and has had the satisfaction of seeing them first denied and then copied three weeks later.

"Having had nothing but truth and right to consider, *The Journal* has been able to have a consistent policy, in which it has never wavered. From the first it has treated the disaster to the *Maine*, not as a subject for a damage suit, nor as a matter for a savage revenge, but as the last and crowning item in the score of Spanish misgovernment in Cuba, and the final proof that the further continuance of that misgovernment has become intolerable to the United States. It has held that the dignified, the just, the humane, and the expedient answer to the Spanish mine that destroyed the *Maine* is Cuba Libre."

The Boston *Transcript* is one of the conservative newspapers which considers that the conduct of the sensationalists is nothing less than a peril to the press itself:

"A free press is essential to free institutions, but if the time ever comes in this country when a government can command the press to speak or be silent, as the French Government now muzzles the Dreyfus discussion by ministerial decree, 'yellow journalism' will be answerable for the enslavement. A community which finds or thinks it finds its peace and property imperiled by newspapers whose managers, inspired by the meanest commercialism, imperil those interests for the purpose of 'selling more papers,' will no more hesitate to punish newspaper men than men of any other profession or calling so sinning against the public. Then the good, the bad, and the indifferent will come in for indiscriminate punishment of the sins of the guilty. The liberty of the press was never meant to be license, and neither law nor common sense gives immunity to license."

In jocular mood over the latest phase of newspaper warfare the New York *Tribune* concludes an editorial on "The Power of the Press" as follows:

"The newspaper publisher who goes forth to this war panoplied in self-reliance and cheered by the vociferations of ten thousand newsboys has the assurance of victory before he starts, whether there is a war or not. The American people will be to him the Spartan mother who sent her son to the war, bidding him come back 'with his shield or on it.' They will insist, however, that he shall not come back 'on it.' There are too many folks 'on it' now.

"We repeat the expression of our regret that there should be any criticism of the conduct of the war now in progress in Printing-House Square or of the motives of the enterprising publishers who are so valiantly and vigorously prosecuting it. Except in the case of the comparatively few persons who go to bed early and do not like to be disturbed by the cry of 'Extra!' we do not believe that these newspapers have aroused any 'warlike passions.' Up to this point the war has been a glorious success, as will be seen by the billboard announcements of the increased circulation of the newspapers which have carried it on. If, as now seems probable, its ravages can be confined to Printing-House Square, and Spain is 'licked' right here with blood-red extras without

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resorting to shot and shell, it will be the greatest triumph ever achieved by large type and a liberty-loving press."

Newspaper readers who find these charges of being envious green or sensational yellow a trifle confusing, may welcome some sensible hints given by the Philadelphia *Ledger* regarding the reading of war news:

"This may be an eventful week in the history of the country, and the advice still remains good to 'keep cool and wait for the facts.' Because of the great interest taken in the preparations for defense, the news-gatherers in all parts of the country are seizing upon every hint and rumor, and spreading them broadcast. Some of them enlarge upon the grain of truth they have found, and turn it into a pound of fiction. The only way the news editors of papers with a reputation for truth and accuracy can guard against the publication of false stories is to reject despatches from correspondents known to be unreliable. Even then they will be misled into the publication of some false stories, for honest correspondents may be misinformed, or may feel obliged to send out unverified rumors because of the reticence of government officers. If one will look over the despatches sent out by the most reliable news associations since the *Maine* disaster, he will find that a large number of them, and usually those of the greatest importance, have been denied almost as soon as published. It is generally an easy matter, however, to identify the reliable news as distinguished from that which requires verification. When the source of information is vaguely given or is ascribed to rumor or to the 'general opinion' of naval officers or members of Congress, the news contained therein should be accepted with a reservation. When a news agency or correspondent of good reputation gives the name of his informant and quotes his exact language, there is every reason to believe his despatch, for men of good reputation in the newspaper business do not invent such things.

"It seems to be necessary to give this caution, because in the next few days we may expect many disquieting rumors of war, which have to be given for what they are worth, as they can not in the nature of things be fully verified and are too important, if true, to be ignored. . . . . .

"The reader should also keep in mind, as influencing the character of news started by rumor, that unscrupulous speculators stand ready to depress values by startling announcements, which have their effect on the bond market before they can be denied. An instance of this was shown in Wall Street on Saturday, when United States bonds and American securities generally were depressed by the mere statement that London operators took a gloomy view of the prospects for peace. The stock market is extremely sensitive, and some of the rumors published in good faith are set afloat no doubt to rig the market for the benefit of speculators. Everybody who keeps a cool head can help to create a conservative influence that will at least prevent the nation from being stampeded by false reports. We should all await in patience official reports and official action."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A NEW island discovered near Borneo! All hands around? Grab!—*The Republican, Springfield.*

IN any event, Congressman Dingley must be thankful for the diversion.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

REASONABLE.—"Say, paw," asked little Oscar, "were there ever really Slaves of the Lamp?"
"Shouldn't wonder," said Gobang, "There are slaves of the gas companies now."—*The Journal, New York.*

IT seems that Spain has not bought any war cruisers. What Spain most needs is a lifeboat.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

WEYLER is lending color to the suspicions against him by denying that they have any foundation.—*The Call, San Francisco.*

UNCLE SAM seems to have forgotton that he intended to take a Sandwich before he indulged in a Havana.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

LADY (in general store)—"Have you any powder?" New Clerk—"Yes'm. What kind—gun, baking, or face?"—*The News, Chicago.*

THE killing of colored postmasters and the burning of post-offices should not be encouraged as Southern industries.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

AMONG other attributes of high civilization taken on by Japan is the circumstance that she has a deficit in the budget.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

WHEN Gabriel blows his horn you will still hear Spain asking for a little more time in which to pacify Cuba.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

NO RETURNS—"Do you think there is any money in politics, Jimpson?" "You bet there is. That's where all mine went."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

A CAUSE of general satisfaction would be the placing of a war-ship under the command of Captain George Dwight Sigsbee.—*The Sun, New York.*

TALK about a woman's curiosity—it doesn't begin to compare with that displayed by the insurance commissioner of Kansas.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WANAMAKER is, at least, able to pay his own campaign expenses, and may, therefore, be expected to own himself at the end of the canvass.—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

THEY'VE begun hanging criminals off-hand at Klondike. It may not be exactly civilization, but it shows elevating influences are at work.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

THE activity in the battle-ship market was not among the revivals of industry contemplated by the Administration at the outset of its career.—*The Star, Washington.*

IF the Kaiser had been thoughtful enough to hire Mr. Reed to count dead missionaries and sailors, Germany might be the master of China to-day.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE 200-cent dollar that so much is heard about is the dollar that will be brought from Klondike. For every dollar taken out about two will go in.—*The Capital, Topeka.*

ACCORDING to Señor Polo y Bernabé, Spain is willing to do "anything honorable" to avert war. How about giving freedom to Cuba? Isn't that honorable?—*The News, Buffalo.*

ITS PLACE.—Editor: "I am afraid it wouldn't be safe to print that." Contributor (apologetically): "I thought perhaps it would be all right for the Sunday edition."—*Puck, New York.*

IT is remarkable that a nation which can be so skeptical as Spain with reference to the *Maine* explosion should be so credulous in connection with charges of American filibustering.—*The Star, Washington.*

THE Brooklyn and Long Island Methodist Preachers' Association has been discussing the question whether Croker is as bad as Nero. They must have been reading "Quo Vadis."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

THE W. C. T. U. women of Massachusetts have boycotted Yale because it permits students to imbibe too freely. It seems that the boys hardly get off the gridiron until they are forced on to it again.—*The Times, Denver.*

THE removal from office of Mayor Good, of Columbus, Ohio, by the circuit court, for violating the corrupt practises law of the State, suggests again the old question of "What's in a name?"—*The Transcript, Boston.*

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL wants to build a monument on the ruins of Morro Castle. This is the same Governor Bushnell who tried to build a senatorial boom on the ruins of Mark Hanna. First get your ruins.—*The Post, Washington.*

REACHED ITS DESTINATION.—It is significant that a postal card addressed "To the Congress of United States, Washington, D. C.," was delivered at once to Speaker Reed. The Washington post-office people know a thing or two.—*The Globe, Boston.*

WE might as well do it as somebody else:

For President:
GEN. FITZHUGH LEE,
At Present of Havana.

—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

THE two Seminoles who were burned at the stake by a mob in Indian Territory have had alibis proved for them by their friends. Some day a wide-awake official will start a Gatling gun spitting at a mob, and lynch law will become unfashionable. The sooner the better.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"I AM tired of these constant suspicions," exclaimed the politician. "I'm going to demand an investigation." "But," replied the confidential friend, "are you sure an investigation would really vindicate you?" "I don't know about that; but it will show these people, once for all, that they can't prove anything."—*The Star, Washington.*

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION.—A well-known naval officer, now stationed at Key West, writes to *The Electrical Review* as follows: "The *Bache* brought over to the quarantine hospital here a number of the survivors of the *Maine*. One of these wounded jackies, when asked to tell what he knew of the frightful explosion, said: 'Well, sir, I was a-corkin' it off in me hammick, sir, when I hears a hell of a noise. Then, sir, the nurse says, "Sit up an' take this." That's all I know, sir.'"

COLONEL HUNT says that a private in the First Regiment, Ohio, refuses to go to war because he stutters.
"You don't go to talk, but to fight," said the Colonel.
"But they'll p-p-put me on g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say, 'Who-who-who goes there?'"
"Oh, that's no objection, for there will be another sentry placed along with you, and he can challenge if you can fire."
"Well," stammered the private, "b-b-but I may be t-taken and run through the g-g-gizzard before I can c-c-cry qu-qu-quarter."—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

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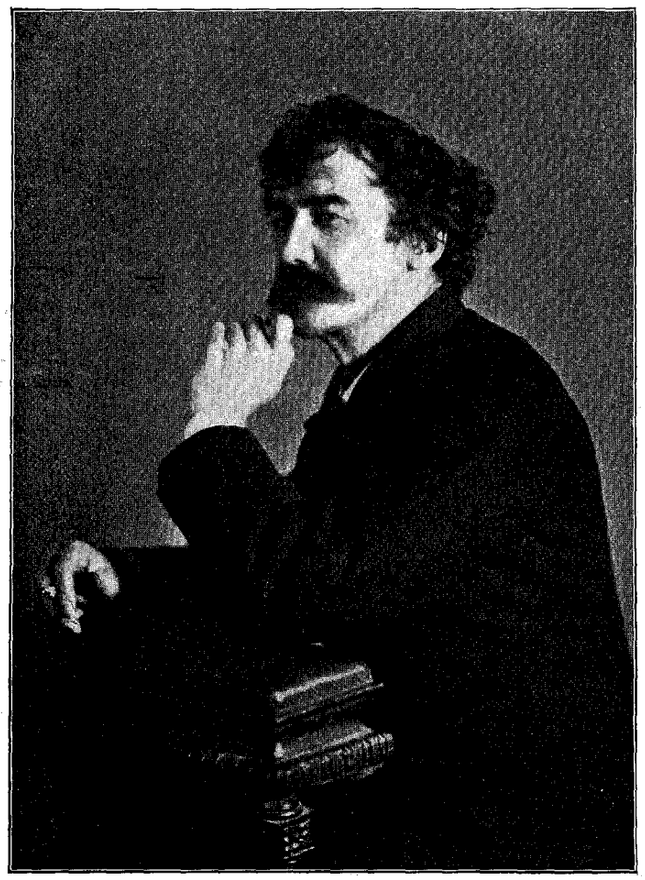
LETTERS AND ART.

GROWING INFLUENCE OF AN AMERICAN PAINTER.

TEN years ago, Mr. Claud Phillips, one of the ablest art-critics of England, declared that, so far as it was possible to foretell the future, it would be from the influence of James Whistler and the contemporary French painters that the next developments of English art would be derived. Recalling that prediction, a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London, January), in reviewing English art in the Victorian age, says: "That prophecy has



JAMES ABBOTT McNEILL WHISTLER.

been literally fulfilled." The writer then goes on to speak of the remarkable hold that French methods and ideas in art have gained in England in the last ten years, and finds the chief reason for it in Mr. Whistler's influence:

"But the master who has brought French influence to bear the most powerfully upon contemporary English art, and whose own style finds more imitators every year among the rising generation of painters, is Mr. Whistler. Altho neither English by birth nor yet by education, since he was born at Baltimore in 1834, and after spending his boyhood in Russia and America came to study painting under Gleyre in Paris, Mr. Whistler has spent many years of his life in London, and most of his finest works are in the hands of English collectors. We may, therefore, justly claim a share in this most cosmopolitan of artists, who is equally at home in Venice and Paris, in London and New York. His art, like his personality, is made up of many foreign elements. Velasquez and the Japanese, Manet and Degas, have all helped to form a style which is, none the less, singularly personal and unique. Mr. Whistler, we all know, stands before the world as the representative of art without ideas and the determined opponent of the literary element in painting which had found supporters in Mr. Ruskin and the pre-Raphaelites. '*More than any other man*,' writes his fervent admirer, Mr. George Moore, '*Mr. Whistler has helped to purge art of the vice of subject and belief that the mission of the artist is to copy nature.*' But however much we may differ from Mr. Whistler in his theory of art, critics and painters of every school must agree in admiration of the superb craftsmanship and skill in the actual handling of paint, which has already done so much to raise the standard of technical attainment in this country. And if he refuses to recognize the presence of ideas in art, he is an equally resolute foe to the prosaic realism and photographic reproduction of the naturalist school. Selection, not imitation, is the keynote of his art. As he has told us in a pamphlet on the subject:

"'Nature, indeed, contains the elements in color and form of all pictures, as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose, and group with science these elements, that the result may be beautiful, as the musician gathers his notes, and forms chords, until he brings forth from chaos glorious harmony.'

"And he goes on, in words which recall Corot's rhapsodies of the twilight hour:

"'And when the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us—then the wayfarer hastens home; the workingman and the cultured one, the wise man and the one of pleasure, cease to understand, as they have ceased to see, and Nature, who for once has sung in tune, sings her exquisite song to the artist alone, her son and her master, her son in that he loves her, her master in that he knows her. To him her secrets are unfolded, to him her lessons have become gradually clear. He looks at the flower, not with the enlarging lens, that he may gather facts for the botanist, but with the light of one who sees in her choice selection of brilliant tones and delicate tints suggestions of future harmonies.'

"Like '*le Père* Corot,' that poetic painter of early morning and evening effects, it is less nature herself than his love of nature that Mr. Whistler seeks to represent. And like the great English landscape-painter, whose genius Mr. Ruskin first revealed to his countrymen fifty years ago, he subordinates details to the general impression, and aims rather at effects of tone and color than at the delineation of form. Thus, in his riverside landscapes, the lines of the banks and the shapes of the barges are often hardly definable, and even in his portraits, the figures, however admirably drawn and modeled they may be, seem like phantoms whose outlines melt away in the mysterious shadows of the background. Mr. Whistler is, above all others, the painter of the night and of the sea. No one has succeeded better in making us feel the poetry of the midnight sky with its depths of blue, and hosts of 'uncountable, infinite stars, showering sorrow and light,' or long lines of twinkling lamps gleaming along the riverside, where the barges are floating slowly down the stream. Like some of the French Impressionists he is fond of introducing fireworks in his pictures, and lights up his 'nocturnes' with sudden bursts of rockets shooting up into the blackness of the night, or falling in a golden shower over the dusky roofs and tall shipping in the harbor. The ocean again, with its sense of boundless space and changeful tints, attracted his imagination from his earliest youth, and long before Henry Moore became known to fame, Mr. Whistler painted his 'Breaking Wave,' and that lovely picture of the blue-green waters sleeping in the sunny bay of Valparaiso, of which Mr. Graham-Robertson is the fortunate possessor. All of these landscapes are described by the painter as nocturnes or harmonies. The picture of a rocket exploding in the night air is a nocturne in black and gold; another of the Thames at Battersea is described as a nocturne in blue and silver, and a wide sea-view with a spray of brown leaves in the foreground, and the white foam breaking at the prow of a bark in the left-hand corner, is called a harmony in gray and green. The smaller works in which a single color predominates are entitled a note in orange or white or red, as the case may be, while larger compositions in which two or more tints are introduced are called arrangements or symphonies. Thus, for instance, the Rossetti-looking girl with the dreamy eyes and flowing hair, which appeared at the Salon des Refusés in 1863 is called a symphony in white, and his different groups of Japanese maidens reclining on divans, under an Eastern sky in the courtyard, are described as a variation in flesh color and green, or a caprice in gold and purple. These titles, it must be remembered, are not the result of an idle freak of fancy, but are deliberately chosen by the painter to express his deeply rooted conviction that the subject itself is utterly insignificant, and that the artistic arrangement of color and tones is the chief and primary consideration in the making of a picture. With him

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the arrangement of color has been a life-long study, and since musical terms correspond the best with the impression that he would convey, he has intentionally adopted this phraseology. Unfortunately, these names, when first applied to pictures, sounded ridiculous in the ears of the British public, and, together with the notoriety acquired by the artist in his lawsuit with Mr. Ruskin, contributed to damage Mr. Whistler's reputation in England. For many years we refused to take him seriously, and it is only quite recently that his high artistic merits have been recognized in this country."

Of all the other artists in England who derive their inspiration frankly from French sources, *The Quarterly* writer goes on to say, the one who comes nearest to Mr. Whistler in sureness of hand and mastery of means is Mr. John Sargent—another American, now at work on decorations for the Boston Library.

GREATEST WOMEN NOVELISTS.

ONE of the Chicago newspapers (*Times-Herald*) has been devoting considerable space to various quartettes of "greatest" people—actresses, statesmen, etc. Coming to the four "greatest women novelists" of the English language, it names them as follows: Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Phelps-Ward, Mrs.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.
Courtesy of Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

Burnett, and Ouida. *The Chap-Book* takes up the subject in the course of a review of John Oliver Hobbes's (Mrs. Craigie's) latest work, "The School for Saints," and expresses its opinion as follows:

"Had popularity been the basis—and Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Phelps-Ward could hardly have been selected on other grounds—then surely Miss Marie Corelli was deserving of a place. But the newspaper must have known, in that case, that it would not be taken seriously. On the other hand, if brilliancy, intelligence, and real innate gifts count for anything, if fidelity to nature, art, and romance have any place, Miss Wilkins is infinitely superior to Mrs. Burnett. And if genius—buoyant, brilliant, and undeniable—is to be thought of in association with any woman now writing English fiction, the name of Mrs. Craigie—John Oliver Hobbes—is the sole possibility. Indeed, it is safe to say, without any desire to exaggerate, that Mrs. Craigie has shown qualities far beyond any of the four persons named as the greatest women novelists. Yet she was not included—perhaps not even thought of—as one of the quartet."

The Chap-Book thinks "The School for Saints" "comes very near being a great book," and in it "once or twice she [the author] has shown the utmost strength and ability." The two great faults that conceal its greatness are incoherence and the occasional obtrusion of a religious purpose. The concluding paragraph of the critique is as follows:

"Yet, all in all, incoherence and ethics considered, 'The School for Saints' is by far the biggest book written by a woman in many years. It is one of the biggest books written by any one. It is full of promise, and promise not only of better work than other people have done, but of really great work. We are informed the continuance of the story will shortly be published. It can only be awaited with impatience."

The London journal, *Woman at Home*, recently gave an interesting sketch of Mrs. Craigie (her full name is Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie). She is a Bostonian by birth, but she and her little boy make their home with her parents at Lancaster Gate, England. She is a Daughter of the Revolution, and proud of her ancestry of Puritan divines. She was educated in Rome, Paris, and London. At the age of nineteen she was married to Mr. Reginald Walpole Craigie, from whom she later obtained a divorce. About five years ago she embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and the rules of that church forbid a second marriage which, the gossips said a while ago, she was contemplating.

DAUDET'S GREATEST GIFT AND GREATEST DEFECT.

TAKING Daudet's work as a whole, says Virginia M. Crawford (*Contemporary Review*, February), "I am inclined to say that his greatest gift was his gift of pleasing, of all literary qualities at once the most impalpable and real. At his best he was so charming a writer that he almost became a great one. The most sordid subjects are invested by him with a certain grace; the most unworthy character depicted by his pen retains an irresistible claim upon our affections." And yet Daudet did not, consciously at least, play to the gallery. He did not degrade his art at the demand of his audience:

"In his early garret days in Paris, with starvation held barely at arm's length, he persistently refused to earn an easy competence by prostituting his pen to boulevard journalism, nor would he ever risk deterioration in the literary form of the 'Contes' that de Villemessant gladly accepted for the *Figaro* by recklessly multiplying their production. The charm reflected in his works lay in the man himself, and earned for him a host of friends and an unclouded domestic life—it lay in his open, sunny, inconsequent, Southern nature, with his quick sympathies, his irony at once forcible and delicate, his ready tears. It lay in the spontaneousness of his talent, in his Provençal gift of improvisation. One seems to feel, at least in his earlier work, that he wrote from the very necessities of his nature, as the lark sings, unencumbered by theories concerning his art or by doctrinaire views on methods of composition. And it lay, too, in what was an essential characteristic of his nature, his rapid alternation of mood. Take even the slightest of his 'Contes,' 'La Chèvre de M. Seguin,' or 'Les Vieux' in the 'Lettres de mon Moulin,' or any of his sketches of the Franco-Prussian war. Within a few pages he is in turn sad, gay, sentimental, ironical, pathetic, and one mood glides into the next without jar or friction. And so he seldom wearies his readers, their attention is always kept on the alert; one reads with a constant pleasing sense of the unexpected in thought or phrase."

So much for his greatest gift. What was his chief defect? The same writer finds it in the fact that "all his work is on the surface." We quote again:

"He sees all the color, none of the mystery of life. He never

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once penetrates to its hidden meanings. Take his pathos, perhaps with the ordinary public the most popular of all his attributes. It is the pathos of a facile, emotional temperament quickly stirred to sorrow by those obvious calamities in life which appeal to even the least imaginative of onlookers. To Daudet his pathos was true and real, and it was invariably expressed with a charming ingenuousness; but it would be idle to pretend that he ever penetrated to—indeed, that he was conscious of—the intimate tragedy of life. A facile brilliancy of style is hardly compatible with a divining sense of '*le dessous des choses.*' If the eye is attracted and retained by external features, it stands to reason that it can not also pierce beneath the surface. . . . . .

"Daudet lives entirely in the present. His subjects are all chosen from contemporary French life. There is no trace in his writing of classic culture, or even of a general acquaintance with the literature of his own or of any other country. He relies for his material entirely upon his eyes. He notes what he sees and he constructs his novels from the stories he has accumulated. The result is to give a curiously scattered, detached impression of life seen entirely from the outside. All his characters are constructed on the same principle. Their outer characteristics, their appearance, their attitudes, their gestures are painted with vivid realism; every personage has his distinguishing trait; we are shown their actions at certain moments in their lives; we are familiar with their talk, their colloquialisms, their *patois;* but of their hidden life, of the motives which impel their conduct, of their spiritual consciousness we know literally nothing. The marvelous growth of the human soul swayed this way and that by intangible ever-contending influences is as a closed book to Daudet."

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO is one of the abnormal literary phenomena of the *fin de siècle* that require analysis and explanation to be made comprehensible to the normal reading public. This task has been performed by M. François Carry, in the pages of the *Correspondant*, conscientiously and with great ability. The Italian's defective character and displeasing traits his critic makes no attempt to disguise; but he does not, upon that account, undervalue his literary merit. He judges man and author impartially. Altho disapproving of the former, he does full justice to his genius; and yet at the same time admits, by implication at least, that the value of his works is vitiated by their immoral and corrupting tendencies. "D'Annunzio's beverage," he says, "is drawn from the most disturbed and impure sources, but he presents it in a classical goblet, splendid in form, and carved with the most consummate art." If our own poet, Sidney Lanier, is correct in his assertion that only those masterpieces that ennoble and benefit mankind either deserve or achieve permanent immortality, it is certain that the author in question will in due time be assigned to oblivion. His dramas and novels are appreciated, *quoté*, by the age that produced him—one of decadence and corruption. In an age of noble enthusiasm and virile endeavor his Circe's wine would be rejected with loathing.

In Italy, D'Annunzio is regarded with cold aversion and antipathy. Seldom, M. Carry remarks, has the proverb that a prophet is without honor in his own country been more strikingly exemplified than in his case. It was not until Paris greeted with enthusiasm one of his translated novels, "L'Innocents," that he emerged from comparative obscurity. Various causes, his critic declares, have contributed to his unpopularity in his native land. Italy, at present, is too distracted by politics to have formed a solid, discriminating, literary public. The cities of the peninsula have no community of feeling, they have no intellectual center among them that can be compared with Paris. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that Italy, half a century ago, when far less advanced in moral unity, greeted with enthusiasm the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni, pronouncing it a *chef d'œuvre* without a dissenting voice; so that these reasons are not sufficient to account for their frigid indifference to D'Annunzio. M. Carry explains this rather curious condition of things as follows:

"The man himself, to begin with, neither attracts nor can retain sympathy. It would appear as tho D'Annunzio had undertaken to imitate certain poets of the romantic school, Byron and Musset especially, in their mania for inviting scandal, their affectations, dandyism, and immorality. The disciple of Nietszche, he poses as the *superhomme*, and considers himself superior to all human laws and conventions. In his private life he bids defiance to the most elementary rules of morality, and it is not merely in situation that his paganism finds expression. The result has been a cold antipathy to the man and distaste of his conduct, that has reacted upon his works. Seen and known too familiarly, his personality has injured his romances; and the ground they have taken is really to the credit of the Italians: they are not so devoid of prejudices as the French public. M. D'Annunzio, moreover, is surrounded by a little court of disciples and adulators, who, by exaggerating his faults and bringing them into prominence, have rendered them doubly insupportable. These grotesque followers, 'foolish cattle,' as La Fontaine would very justly have called them, take no pains to imitate the talent of the master, but they reproduce all his most reprehensible motives of conduct, and in literature his eccentricities of form and style, until they have succeeded in rendering him positively unendurable to a great number of his compatriots."

In his choice of words, and even in his orthography, D'Annunzio is full of affectation. It pleases him to revamp obsolete phrases and old spellings, for the sole purpose of posing and appearing singular—his continual preoccupation. These are the "eccentricities of form and style" to which his critic refers. They disappear naturally in his translated works, but to the Italians they are a great annoyance, interfering seriously with their enjoyment of his otherwise noble diction. M. Carry, after thus admitting frankly that the repugnance of D'Annunzio's countrymen is in many respects deserved, lets the question rest, and devotes himself to the consideration of his genius and works. He writes of the author as follows:

"M. D'Annunzio is a typical example of the intellectual cosmopolitanism of our epoch, and the interpenetration of European contemporaneous literatures. His form is Latin, tempered and renewed at antique sources; for his ideas, for the substratum of his romances and of his dramas, M. D'Annunzio has exacted tribute from all the multiple literary influences which in Europe are continually intersecting each other, in passing from one nation to the other.

"In his first romance, 'Le Piacere' ('L'Enfant de Volupte'), the influence of the masters of French romance, Flaubert and Bourget, above all is distinctly visible. The hero of this novel is that well-known personage, a dilettante of pleasure and sensation, who gives free rein to the fantasies of a sensual and depraved imagination. What belongs peculiarly to the author is a power of psychology that has never ceased to develop, his nobility of style, and the subtlety with which he associates the emotions of the soul with his pictures of natural scenery. Much has been written about Rome in this age; but there are few authors, nevertheless, who have felt and been able to render, like D'Annunzio in this romance, the charm at once intimate and profound which detaches itself from the aspects of the Eternal City. . . . .

"Dostojewski and Tolstoï were his real sources of inspiration; and he embued himself thoroughly with their spirit and tendencies. 'L'Innocent,' 'Giovanni Episcopo,' and 'Il Triomfo della Morte' ('The Triumph of Death'), belong to this period. It should be said, however, that the Italian author is not a servile imitator. He passes the nebulosities of the Slavs through a Roman filter; translates into language of incomparable richness and splendor the sentiments at once violent and troubled which he borrows from these Northern masters. . . . Almost all of M. d'Annunzio's heroes belong to the class of those unhappy wretches stricken with degeneracy who have been designated by modern science as born criminals and impulsives. M. D'Annunzio's marked preference for characters of this description must be attributed, however, not merely to his profound study of the Russian romance, but also to influences nearer at home. The effect that has been exerted upon the imaginative literature of Italy by

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M. Lombroso's theories has been universally remarked; and no where is it exhibited more strongly than in the works of D'Annunzio. The questions of atavism and heredity play in his novels an all-important part. George Surispa, in 'The Triumph of Death,' kills himself because, his uncle having committed the same act, he is pursued by the obsession of suicide. The heroes of 'Giovanni Episcopo' and 'L'Innocent' are types of *nevrosés* and impulsives who would be the delight of a criminologist. They have in the highest degree all the marks that M. Lombroso points out as belonging to those whom he terms *delinquenti nati*. They have no conception of a moral law, and are governed exclusively by a sort of blind physiological fatalism. If M. Lombroso should write a novel in support of his materialistic theories, his characters would be those conceived by M. D'Annunzio. The new literature of Italy, taken as a whole, seems to have no other aim than to confirm and justify the doctrines of this indigenous school; but it was M. D'Annunzio who began the movement and gave it impetus. . . . . .

"M. D'Annunzio is not an original genius in the proper sense of the word. He is rather what might be called a composite genius. His originality consists precisely in uniting in himself distinct elements and qualities which, for the most part, are separated. Thus it is seldom that professional analysts are at the same time painters and poets. But it must be admitted of the Italian author that he is a powerful and refined psychologist, a lyrical master, and a great colorist. We find in him at once the minute and methodic method of a Stendhal, the splendid and imaginative style of Gautier, or Flaubert, and the keen and morbid sensibility of Dostojewski. There is nothing original in either quality taken by itself, but the result of their combination is surely original; and this, unless we are mistaken, is the distinctive mark of the talent of M. D'Annunzio."

M. Carry insists strongly upon the fact that D'Annunzio always takes his direction from external sources; the initiative of his various works comes invariably from without. For each period of his career, he says, there is a corresponding, special exotic influence, and these influences appear in his works like a series of geographical layers, superimposed the one upon the other. When he had exhausted France, he turned to Russia, and finally freed himself from his Slavonic masters, only to be completely dominated by the philosophy and personal tendencies of Nietszche. This characteristic evolution of D'Annunzio's talent finds expression in his latest novel, "Les Vierges aux Rochersi." The hero of this singular work, Claude Cantilmo, is merely the incarnation of Nietszche's *superhomme*, the being who wishes to enjoy through all his pores, to experience all sensations, to manifest all energies. He is thus described by the author's able critic:

"Cantilmo is the *superhomme* of Nietszche. He is wholly absorbed in the culture of his ego. He aspires to all ideal perfections; pretends that he holds within himself the future dictator, the King of Rome, the veritable chief of the Latin race. Nature reveals to his keen senses all his splendors, and he celebrates the glory of his ancestors, who in former ages knew how to enjoy the multiple beauty of the world. He praises them for the *beautiful* wounds which they have given, the *beautiful* conflagrations they have kindled, the *beautiful* cups they have emptied, the *beautiful* palfreys they have caressed, and the *beautiful* women whom they have loved; for all their massacres, all their intoxications, all their magnificences, and all their luxuries."

D'Annunzio, according to his critic, in being too exclusively preoccupied with the external forms of his work, has entered a path that is full of snares and pitfalls. He is hypnotized by his dream of beauty; and this incessant Don Juan pursuit of a merely esthetic perfection conducts him fatally to symbolism—that is to say, to the creation of artificial phantoms, void of action, mere representatives of his dream and his ideal. In the "Virgins of the Rock" we see this tendency fully manifested. M. D'Annunzio has produced nothing more finished and superb. As to its moral aspect, we have the following from M. Carry:

"In a review like the *Correspondant*, it appears superfluous to insist upon the profound immorality of these Nietszchean theories. Unhappily, no one was better prepared than M. D'Annunzio to submit to their dissolving influences. We will not say of the Italian author that he is naturally immoral; it would be more exact to affirm that he is unmoral. He appears to be absolutely ignorant of the existence of a moral law. Christianity for him is naught—it has never come. If we can judge from the characters that he creates, and from his theories, he believes that man exists merely to develop and manifest his esthetic and sensual dream, to expand all his energies and propensities, good and bad. The paganism of M. D'Annunzio's earliest and latest works is carried to such an extent that we are stupefied and disarmed."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. GLADSTONE ON A FAMOUS ITALIAN AUTHOR.

AMONG the Italian writers of the last hundred years, there is no one who is considered in Italy greater than Giacomo Leopardi, whose centenary will be celebrated next June in Italy. He is eminent both as a poet and a prose-writer. His lyrical poems are regarded by the best critics of his country second to those of Petrarch alone, while his prose is valued as much for the excellence of the thought as for its admirable style. He wrote a great deal, and his life was a short one, filled with sickness and suffering. Born on the 29th of June, 1798, at Recanati, a town a few miles from that Loreto to which have gone so many pilgrims to see and pray at what is called the Santa Casa, he died at Naples on the 14th of June, 1837, thus not having completed his thirty-ninth year. His remains are at the latter city in the humble little church of San Vitale.

In view of the approaching celebration, the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome, January 16) has a paper on the various portraits of him, reproducing some of these portraits and giving a view of the church in which he is interred. It gives also estimates of the powers of Leopardi by others than Italians, and translates among these the estimate of Mr. Gladstone contained in an article in *The Quarterly Review* (London). The opinion of Mr. Gladstone, not only interesting in itself, but valuable as showing that the writings of Leopardi ought to be better known than they are both in England and the United States, runs thus:

"Rapidly surveying the character of Leopardi as a writer, we can not hesitate to say that in almost every branch of mental exertion, this extraordinary man seems to have had the capacity for attaining, and generally at a single bound, the very highest excellence. Whatever he does, he does in a manner that makes it his own; not with a forced or affected, but a true originality, stamping upon his work, like other masters, a type that defies all counterfeit. He recalls others as we read him, but always the most remarkable and accomplished in their kind; always by conformity, not by imitation. In the Dorian march of his *terza rima* the image of Dante comes before us; in his blank verse we think of Milton (whom probably he never read); in his lighter letters, and in the extreme elegance of touch with which he describes mental gloom and oppression, we are reminded of the grace of Cowper; when he touches learned research or criticism, he is as copious as Warburton, sagacious and acute as Bentley. The impassioned melancholy of his poems recalls his less, tho scarcely less, deeply unhappy contemporary Shelley. To translation (we speak, however, of his pure versions) he brings the lofty conception of his work which enabled Coleridge to produce *his* Wallenstein; among his 'Thoughts' there are some worthy of a place beside the 'Pensées of Pascal' or the 'Moral Essays of Bacon'; and with the style of his philosophic 'Dialogues,' neither Hume nor Berkeley need resent a comparison. We know that some of his countrymen regard him as a follower and as a rival, too, of Tasso and Galileo in the respective excellency of verse and prose. Some of his editors go further, and pronounce him to be a discoverer of fundamental truth; an error, in our view, alike gross, mischievous, and inexcusable. Yet there are many things in which Christians would do well to follow him: in the warmth of his attachments, in the moderation of his wants, in his noble freedom from the love of money, in his all-conquering assiduity. Nor let us, of inferior and more sluggish clay, omit to learn, as

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we seem to stand by his tomb beside the Bay of Naples in the lowly church of San Vitale, yet another lesson from his career—the lesson of compassion, chastening admiration, toward him; and, for ourselves, of humility and self-mistrust."

The *Antologia* mentions that the mayor of Recanati has asked Mr. Gladstone to act as an honorary member of the committee which has in charge the arrangements for the centenary, but that Mr. Gladstone has declined on account of his advanced age.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

A BRILLIANT dramatic work, full of poetry, pathos, and romance, has taken Paris by storm and is on the way to capture England and America. A new and young French poet, Edmond Rostand, has created a rôle in which Coquelin has made a sensation, and which Henry Irving is to assume in England and Richard Mansfield in this country. The rôle is that of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, in the drama of that title, which is the success of the present Paris season. Its author has been made famous by it and honors have been showered on him. The play is heroic and tender, and the lesson it enforces is affecting and ennobling. It is in verse, and all critics agree that the versification is pure, beautiful, and simple. The dialog is said to be sparkling, and the humor of the piece spontaneous and elevated.

The plot of this extraordinary success we condense from an account in the Paris *Revue Bleue;* but first a word or two about the realistic basis of the play:

Cyrano de Bergerac was famous in Paris in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a poet, soldier, musician, and swaggerer. He was a duelist, but a man of generous passions. He was brave and fond of adventure. His great misfortune was a gigantic nose. It kept him perpetually fighting, for no one could look at it without smiling or manifesting astonishment—a fatal offense in the possessor's eyes. He was in love with a noted beauty, but dared not avow his passion, knowing how he would be scornfully laughed at.

On these facts the following plot is ingeniously built:

Cyrano attends a performance at the Hotel de Bourgoyne to insult the celebrated actor *Montfleury*, because he had made love to *Roxane*, the beauty *Cyrano* secretly worships. He interrupts the performance, and orders the actor off the stage. He is insulted by several gallants in the audience, and he puts them all to flight. *Roxane*, his cousin, a witness of the scene, admires his courage without suspecting his devotion to her. She is in love with a young gentleman, *Christian de Neuvilette*, and as he is about to enter *Cyrano's* regiment, she implores her brave cousin to protect *Christian* from a dangerous rival, *De Guiche*, who is vindictive and jealous because he can not win *Roxane*.

Cyrano is pained and distressed to find that *Roxane* loves some one, but he self-sacrificingly promises her to shield and protect *Christian*, and he nobly adheres to his promise. *Christian*, knowing nothing of this, insults *Cyrano*, and all his comrades expect a tragic outcome of the quarrel. But to their amazement *Cyrano* ignores the insult and asks *Christian* to accept him as a brother. *Christian* is an indifferent writer, and he soon confides his love affair with *Roxane* to *Cyrano*, who writes love-letters and verses for him to his sweetheart. So beautiful are the letters and the poetry that *Roxane's* love for *Christian* is intensified. In the third act she listens from her balcony to his ardent vows—delivered for him by *Cyrano* in disguised voice—and allows him to enter her chamber, where a monk performs a marriage ceremony. *De Guiche*, who is *Christian's* colonel, no sooner learns of this marriage than he sends the young husband off to Arras, which is besieged by Spaniards. Passionate letters, written by *Cyrano* for *Christian* without his knowledge even, reach *Roxane*, and she braves every danger to reach his camp and bring him and his comrades provisions. She manages to pass the Spanish lines. But *Christian* discovers that his wife's love for him had been won for him by the beauty and nobility of *Cyrano's* verses and love-letters. It then dawns upon him that *Cyrano* himself loves *Roxane* passionately. In despair and anguish, he rushes off to find death in battle, and he returns wounded to expire in *Roxane's* arms.

Roxane retires to a convent to mourn her husband's death, and fourteen years elapse. *Cyrano* visits her regularly. One day he arrives at a late hour, having been wounded by one of his enemies. He asks to read *Christian's* last letter to *Roxane*, and during his reading *Roxane*, impressed by his manner as well as by the fact that he reads in spite of the darkness enveloping them, discovers the imposture so long and so heroically practised upon her by *Cyrano*. He gradually grows weaker from the effect of his wound, but only with his last breath does he allow his secret to escape him. *Roxane* falls at his feet while he, drawing his sword, leans against a tree to die standing, sword in hand.

In *Cyrano* Coquelin has apparently found one of his greatest rôles. His versatility finds ample scope and opportunity. The critics are unanimous and enthusiastic in their laudation of the dramatist and the interpreter-in-chief. Without multiplying quotations, it is sufficient to give the estimate of the leading dramatic critic, Jules Lemaitre, whose high praise is tempered by philosophical considerations. He writes in his theatrical review in the *Revue des Deux Mondes:*

"I have the ungrateful courage to hold that *Cyrano*, while certainly a marvelous event, is not a preternatural one. M. Rostand's piece is not merely exquisite, it has the sense to come *à propos*. There appear to me to be two reasons for its enormous success. One, the stronger of the two, is the excellence of the work; the other the weariness of the public and relief consequently found in the play after so many psychological studies, after such tales of Parisian adultery and such *feministe*, socialist, and Scandinavian plays—plays against which I have nothing *a priori*, and some of which may indeed contain as much intellectual and moral substance as the radiant *Cyrano*, but which were not quite so detestable, certainly, and of which we have had a surfeit. . . . But I hasten to add that the opportunity of the moment would but moderately have served M. Rostand were not his play intrinsically so surprisingly meritorious. But what kind of merit does it possess? Is it true that it 'opens a century,' or that, more modestly, 'inaugurates something'? Rather should I be inclined to think that the merit of this ravishing comedy lies in the fact that it prolongs, unifies, and blends, without effort and with great brilliancy, three centuries of comic fantasy and moral grace—fantasy and grace, too, that are peculiarly ours. . . . . .

"Everything in *Cyrano* is retrospective; everything, even the modern romanticism, which adjusted itself so readily to the imaginations of the romanticism of 1630. Nothing belongs to the author except the grand and enlightened love of the past visions, except that voluptuous melancholy with which he touches here and there the things of olden times,—except, in fine, that by virtue of which he is so capable a dramatist and so rare a poet."

Lemaitre goes on to examine the beauty of the plot and the nobility of the sentiments, but he does not admit that the play is epoch-making.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

THIS year marks the tricentenary of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Sir Henry Irving will celebrate this appropriately by including it in the program of his plays for the coming season.

"THE tables have been turned upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling with a vengeance," remarks *The St. James's Gazette*, London. "He, of course, received a warm welcome when he arrived the other day with his family at Cape Town; but he also got a greeting that he scarcely expected. This took the form of a set of verses addressed to himself by a private in the ranks, and entitled 'An Experiment in Imitation.' We quote two stanzas:

"You 'ave met us in the tropics, you 'ave met us in the snows;
But mostly in the Punjab and the 'ills.
You 'ave seen us in Mauritius, where the naughty cyclone blows,
You 'ave met us underneath a sun that kills,
An' we grills!
An' I ask you, do we fill the bloomin' bills?

"But you're *our* partic'lar author, you're our patron an' our friend,
You're the poet of the cuss-word an' the swear,
You're the poet of the people, where the red-mapped lands extend,
You're the poet of the jungle an' the lair,
An' compare,
To the ever-speaking voice of everywhere!"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SUBMARINE MINES AND ELECTRICITY.

IN these days when the defense of our great seaports against a possible foreign enemy has become vitally important, and when the destruction of an American battle-ship by explosion is believed by so many to have been caused by a submarine mine, the mode of operation of such mines becomes a matter of common interest. We quote from a leading editorial article in *Electricity* (New York, March 2) a concise description of the principal varieties of submarine mines, as follows:

"Submarine mines have been extensively used in modern warfare, notably during the Civil War in this country and during the Franco-Prussian conflict. The last decade, however, has seen extensive improvements in the method of firing mines due to the rapid development of electricity.

"Probably the simplest form of mine, and the one most extensively used until electricity came into general use, was that known as the contact mine, which consisted of an iron case containing an explosive attached to a cable, the latter having its lower extremity fastened to an anchor of some sort. The iron case was provided with a number of firing-pins, any one of which being brought in contact with the hull of a ship fired a percussion-cap and exploded the charge. As will readily be seen, these contact mines are not in any way under control, and were equally dangerous to friend and foe. With a view to remedying this evil, what is known as the electro-contact mine was invented. In this device the firing-pins on the case containing the explosive, instead of exploding a percussion-cap when brought in contact with an object, act as a switch by closing one opening in an electric circuit. Another switch is located in this same circuit at a station on shore, so that in order to fire the mine it is necessary to close the land switch at the same time that one of the pins has been driven in by the hull of a vessel. If this is not done no explosion takes place, which enables friendly vessels to pass in and out without fear of accidentally running foul of a mine and being blown up, as would be the case with the ordinary form of contact mine.

"Numerous electrical inventions have been patented from time to time for controlling and firing submarine mines. One of these inventions consists in an ingenious arrangement for holding a mine down near the bed of a bay or other body of water, to enable friendly vessels to pass over it in safety. The device consists in a loop fastened to the anchor and to a point on the cable near the mine. In a hollow opening in this loop a small charge of an explosive is placed which can be fired from the shore by means of a spark from an electric battery. In bursting, the loop is destroyed and the mine immediately rises the full length of its cable and to within a few feet of the surface. The mine itself may then be fired from the shore in the ordinary manner.

"In deep water, or where a strong current exists, recourse is had to what is known as ground mines. These consist of large charges of gun-cotton or other high explosive held in or near the ground by means of mushroom anchors. Mines of this character being too far below the surface to be fired by coming in contact with the hulls of vessels, arrangement has to be made to ascertain exactly when a vessel is over a mine in order to know when to fire it. This is accomplished by a very simple method, altho an extremely ingenious one. An electric circuit extends from the mine to two stations on land at no great distance from one another. At each of these stations a break occurs in the electric circuit, and in order to explode the mine both of these breaks must be closed simultaneously. A telescope is mounted at each station on a pivot, which permits of its being swung in a horizontal direction, and so arranged that when pointed at the mine it closes the circuit at that station. Thus all that is necessary to do is to keep both telescopes pointed at an enemy's vessel as it advances, and when the latter passes over the mine both switches will be closed, the circuit completed, and the mine exploded.

"Innumerable other devices have been brought out, in which electricity invariably plays an important part, for carrying on warfare of this nature. What is known as the observation-mine, an improvement over the electro-contact mine, is one of these. In a mine of this character the firing mechanism and the explosive are in two distinct and separate receptacles, placed one above the other on a cable. The contact-buoy which contains the firing-pins floats a few feet below the surface of the water, the mine itself being located several feet below it. With mines of this description there are always two separate and distinct electrical circuits leading to the shore. One is known as the firing circuit, while the other, in circuit with the firing-pins on the upper receptacle, rings a bell at the shore station whenever one of the pins is driven in by coming in contact with an object. Mines of this description are usually placed in groups, all the wires being brought together at a switchboard at the firing-station. An operator stands ready at hand, and as soon as a bell rings the switch corresponding to that bell is closed and the mine exploded.

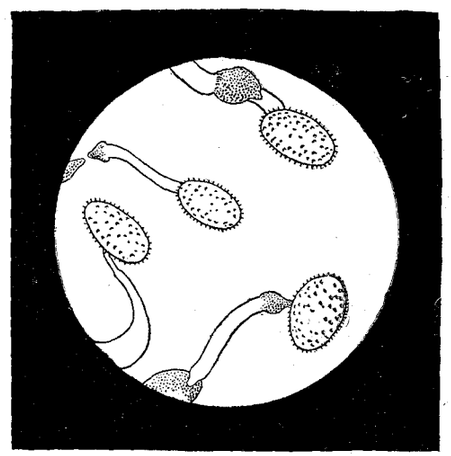
"The advantage of the observation-mine is that, contrary to what its name implies, no observations have to be taken to locate the position of an enemy. The operator, in a bombproof chamber underground, simply watches the switchboard and awaits a signal.

"It is the aim and ambition of inventors to devise some means of exploding a torpedo charge or a mine at a considerable distance by electricity without any intermediate connection such as wires. Possibly an arrangement of this nature will be forthcoming in the future, worked on somewhat the same principle as Marconi's wireless telegraphy, by means of Hertzian waves."

HOW THE TRUFFLE GERMINATES.

THE following interesting information regarding the mode of germination of the Perigord truffle, which has just been discovered by a French botanist, is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, February 12) by M. A. Acloque:

"It is well known that hitherto the attempts that have been made to cultivate mushrooms have succeeded only in a limited



FERTILIZATION OF TRUFFLE SPORES, ACCORDING TO M. DE GRAMONT DE LESPARRE.

degree. Only a small number of species have given up the secret of their germination, and the very ones that it is specially desirable to propagate from an alimentary point of view have not lent themselves freely to investigation. This is because the reproductive germs, or spores, of these plants develop in conditions that are either difficult to reproduce artificially or that chance alone can reveal.

"Nevertheless, little by little, altho with extreme slowness, light dawns on the problem. A very important fact relative to this subject has just been communicated to the Academy of Sciences; it has to do with the mode of germination of the spores of the truffle—a process that has been discovered by M. Gramont de Lesparre, who has made special investigation of the Perigord truffle, *Tuber melanosporum*. These studies show that the cycle of vegetation of the truffle is completed by an alternation of states, each having to do with a different substratum or host. This alternation is very similar to that which takes place in the case

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alternation is very similar to that which takes place in the case of the Accidiums, which, as is known, develop on a different species of plant from that which bears them during the earliest period of their existence. An instance is the wheat-rust, which grows successively on wheat and on the thorn.

"That the truffle spores may germinate, they must be carried, by insects or other agencies, to the leaves of an appropriate plant, such as the oak, the walnut, or the pine. The roughness of their surface enables them to stick to these leaves.

"The spores are of different sexes. In favorable conditions, and after rupture of the envelope of the mother-cell that encloses them, the male spores emit a thin, translucent filament, terminated by a spore of secondary formation, or pseudospore, in which the fertilizing plasma is contained.

"This pseudospore, whether it remains on the surface or is formed under the epidermis, is impelled, as by a mysterious instinct, to move out toward a female spore, which it reaches either directly or by putting forth a new sprout. . . . . .

"The fertilization, which may begin a week after the spores have been set free, ordinarily takes one or two days. When it has been accomplished, the female spore gives out what are called telentospores, which, falling to the ground, give rise to the mycelium or thread-like vegetation, more or less temporary, which in its turn produces the tubercles.

"This new contribution to the study of mushroom-germination is very important; it may open a way to the discovery of analogous phenomena in species that we should be glad to be able to cultivate, such as the morille, which we can not now propagate because we have too little knowledge about the earliest phases of its development."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATEST ARITHMETICAL PRODIGY.

THE most recent among the tribe of "lightning calculators" is a Greek named Diamandi, now living at Paris. His feats and peculiarities, which have recently been made the subject of scientific investigation, are described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 19) by M. Henri Coupin. Says this writer:

M. DIAMANDI.

"I saw recently a calculating prodigy, M. Diamandi, who has been in Paris for three or four years, but who has just begun to appear in public.

"Among other feats, M. Diamandi performs the following:

"1. An assistant is requested to dictate a table of twenty-five figures, for instance:

7	9	8	4	6
2	1	9	7	8
3	2	5	4	9
1	6	8	9	7
5	4	9	6	8

"These figures, being written by an assistant on a blackboard, M. Diamandi looks at them steadily for an instant and then, turning toward the audience, he recites them, first in vertical columns and then spirally. He then asks that certain parts of the table be designated, and he names at once the figures that occupy these places. His answers are made unhesitatingly. We feel that he has the table before his eyes; we have only to see his performance to realize that he is a 'visual,' as will be explained further on.

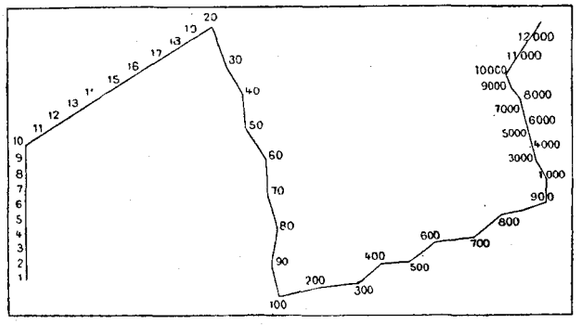
"2. He is asked [for instance] how many seconds there are in eighty-seven centuries, taking leap-years into account. He answers almost at once, and without writing a single figure, 274,551,120,000, which is the correct answer.

"3. He extracts mentally the square root of 542,380 and the cube root of 493,989.

"4. He is given simultaneously the five following operations:

$$4,875,328,540 - 3,097,160,781$$
$$986 \times 986$$
$$28 \times 28 \times 28$$
$$2^{27} \times 8$$
$$28,493 \div 976$$

"At the end of 4 minutes 30 seconds M. Diamandi gives the exact results, that is, much before the calculator who was performing the operations on paper has reached his results.



DIAMANDI'S "NUMERICAL SCHEME."

"5. M. Diamandi repeats 133 figures, written on a board, in the exact order in which they have been put down. And when he is asked for a certain figure, its place being designated, he names it at once. We have seen M. Diamandi, two days after his exhibition, write out the list of figures from memory.

"This series of operations seems to class M. Diamandi among the best of arithmetical prodigies, not only by his memory for figures but also by the speed with which he solves the problems given him. He will thus fill the place of the celebrated Inaudi, who has left us for distant climes. M. Diamandi was born in 1868 at Pylaros, Ionian Isles, and was noted at school for his aptness at mathematics. He showed nothing, however, of his special aptitude till one day when, having no paper, he was obliged to perform a multiplication mentally; he did it with a facility that astonished him. M. Diamandi was one of a numerous family—he has had fourteen brothers and sisters—and was by occupation a grain merchant. Now he writes novels and poetry, and from time to time gives exhibitions of his skill in calculation. He is a good-looking young man, and to see him one would not think him better endowed with mathematical powers than the ordinary person.

"M. Binet, the learned director of the laboratory of experimental psychology at the Sorbonne, has made some interesting observations on M. Diamandi. He has specially investigated whether the calculator has a 'numeral scheme.' But perhaps the reader does not know what this means. It is very simple. When we think of the series of natural numbers as occupying horizontal or vertical lines, zig-zags, etc., the form and direction of these lines constitute what is called the numeral scheme. With M. Diamandi it has the accompanying form (see illustration); it may be remarked, among other facts, that the first figures of the series occupy a large space relatively to the last. With him, also, all these mental images appear in the midst of masses of grayish color.

"It may be remembered that Inaudi had to speak or hear the numbers before he could remember them—he was a calculator with *auditive memory*. M. Diamandi has *visual memory*. It is indispensable for him to *see* the figures that he is to remember. In general he does his work in two periods. First, he gazes at the figures; then he meditates, his eyes shut and his hands on his brow, like a scholar learning a difficult lesson. When he thinks he knows the numbers he looks up anew, seeming to verify his knowledge. After this he repeats them unhesitatingly out loud, or, oftener, he writes them on a board. The figures appear to him mentally, not as they were written, but as he himself is accustomed to write them.

"The time that M. Diamandi takes to learn series of numbers varies with the day, with the condition of his nerves, the tranquillity of his surroundings, etc. . . . . .

"The recollection of the figures is easier when they are written,

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not in line, but in a square. But errors, which are very rare, always occur at the end of the series; almost never at the beginning."

M. Coupin gives, in conclusion, some ingenious methods of multiplication used by M. Diamandi, but adds that while they may be useful to a lightning calculator, they are scarcely to be recommended to scholars. — *Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR MUSCULAR WORK.

RECENT experiments on the power of the human muscles, according to the reports of papers read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, show that within certain limits the faster a muscle moves the better work it does, and that it works to better advantage when lifting a heavy weight, within the limits of its ability, than a light one. We translate below the abstract that appears in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 29):

"Messrs. André Broca and Charles Richet have shown that regular muscular work, at the maximum power, may be kept up for an hour or two, if regulated according to the degree of fatigue that may be borne.

"Eliminating the causes of accidental variations, they ended by formulating the following experimental laws:

"1. The muscular power increases with the frequency of the contractions.

"2. This augmentation, in the case of average frequencies, is very slight, and the power below these limits is nearly constant.

"The experiments, which can not be described in detail, necessarily show that for an equal amount of work it is better to make numerous slight contractions than greater ones less frequently. This conclusion is implicitly contained in the facts brought out by earlier experimenters, but it is none the less interesting to have it shown by direct experiment. . . . . .

"With great frequencies and great weights the complete exhaustion of the muscle is very quickly observed. Finally, these scientists think they have shown that (for the muscle that bends the forefinger) the muscular power increases with the frequency and the weight, in such wise that the most favorable conditions of work for this muscle under normal circumstances would require a weight of 750 to 1,000 grams [1.6 to 2.2 pounds] and a frequency of 200 to 250 contractions a minute."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ARTIFICIAL MOON.

THE great "artificial moon," or spherical white reflector, by which the rotunda of the new library building of Columbia University, New York, is illuminated, is described by Prof. William Hallock in an article published in *The Progressive Age*. The following quotations are from an abstract in *The Electrical World*, New York:

"There has been ever since the world emerged from the dim light of the tallow dip a desire for more and more brilliant illumination, until of late there has arisen a demand for a mild diffused illumination, without color, without shadows, and yet with abundance of light. This light, for best effects, should come from as many directions above the line of sight as possible. In interior illumination the floors and side walls should, therefore, be dark, the ceiling as light as possible, and the illumination should come from as many sources as practicable. If one direction only is available, then the opposite wall should be kept light to give reflection. Few people realize that a 'dead white' surface reflects about 80 per cent. of the light which falls upon it, and therefore that a white wall or ceiling is an excellent reflector, and in fact absorbs much less light than does any transmissive diffusion apparatus, such as ground glass globes, etc., which often absorb 40 to 60 per cent. of the light impinging upon them.

"A desire for diffused illumination, for bringing out the architectural effects of the new Columbia University library, led to the following design for this purpose. A white opaque sphere, 7 feet in diameter, was suspended from the middle of the dome, 85 feet above the floor, by one-quarter-inch steel rope, the latter being entirely invisible from below. To all appearances the sphere floats in the air. This globe is a framework of wood covered with veneering and coated with a white matt surface wash, its general appearance being that of a ground-glass surface. This is illuminated to an intrinsic brilliancy of from 75 to 300-foot candles by rays from eight Colt projection lanterns placed in eight equidistant corners of the four upper balconies. These lights are boxed in, so that only the projecting lens is visible. Each of them throws a disk of light 6 feet 6 inches in diameter upon the sphere. The eight disks overlap so that the whole sphere seems to glow with a pale diffused light. The effect is beautiful in the extreme. The surface seems translucent and the light seems to come from a certain depth within and to bathe the whole globe with a warm light. As the globe floats below the ceiling it is difficult to locate it; whether it is near by or a moon in the clear blue sky miles away is left to the imagination. This is not intended as a light by which to read, the tables all having reading-lamps, but it is possible to read with considerable ease on the floor of the reading-room by the light of the sphere alone. A crude test gives the approximate candle-power as about 500, but the light is so white and so agreeable that it gives one the impression of greater power. The eight lamps take about 150 amperes, the whole lighting of the main reading-room taking about 300 amperes, while the central room of the Congressional Library at Washington (about 10 per cent. larger) requires neary 900 amperes."

MODERN VIEWS ON PURE WATER-SUPPLIES.

THAT expert opinion on the required degree of purity of our city water is not only far more exacting than it was twenty years ago, but has changed radically on some important points, may be seen from a recent address on "The Establishment and Conservation of the Purity of Public Water-Supplies," delivered by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before the New York Pathological Society on February 28. We quote parts of a report published in *The Engineering News*, New York, March 10. Says that paper:

"A large part of the water flowing in many of our streams is fed to them from the ground after having been highly purified by a long process of natural filtration in which the bacteria of the soil play an important part. The polluted water coming to the streams directly from the surface of the ground is much diluted in this way. On steep drainage areas this natural filtration has less opportunity to exert its beneficial influence, and hence water from such sources is liable to be badly polluted.

"The strange fact that a few years ago engineers and sanitarians not only tolerated, but even recommended sewage-polluted streams as sources of water-supply is to be explained by their belief in the so-called self-purification of rivers. Chemically, a purification does appear to be effected after a flow of a few miles, but this is largely due to dilution by pure ground water. Some pathogenic bacteria disappear as the water flows along, due largely to unfavorable environment. But on the whole there is not so great a bacterial improvement as is to be desired. Still water really gives a better opportunity for bacterial purification than does flowing water. No river water, used directly, is safe, unless it comes from a sparsely settled drainage area. Philadelphia is anachronistic in using such a supply as it does."

The truth of this somewhat startling dictum, that still water is purer than running water, was illustrated by the speaker by referring to the case of Burlington, Vt., as one where the value of quiescence, or sedimentation, has been proved to be very great. He said:

"Burlington is the only city in New England taking its water-supply from and discharging its sewage into the same body of water, but there are plenty of cities elsewhere that do so. For many years the sewer outlet and water intake at Burlington were within one-half mile of each other. Altho there were many cases of diarrhœa there, especially among strangers, the number of cases of typhoid fever was not so very large. In 1885 the sewer outlet was moved one-half mile farther away from the water intake. In 1892 Professor Sedgwick found, on examining many

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samples of water from the lake, that at a point only 100 feet away from the sewer outlet 90 per cent. of the number of sewage bacteria had disappeared; at 1,000 feet, scarcely any were to be found; and a mile away none could be discovered. For three years the water from the intake was examined and no evidence of sewage found. Here was a case where dilution did much and quiescence more. The sewage discharged into a natural basin and was small in amount. There were no regular currents in this part of the bay, but some wind currents. Burlington has since extended its intake to a point three miles out in the lake.

"In such cases as the above some of the bacteria are killed by cold water; some sink to the bottom; others are devoured by predatory infusoria; some hardy ones remain, but multiply little or none and are probably harmless.

"Besides the benefits from storage, the quality of water when stored may be conserved by stripping reservoir sites of organic matter, thus lessening or preventing the growth of organisms giving rise to offensive tastes and odors. Of the $9,000,000 now being expended by Boston and twenty-eight other municipalities for the Metropolitan water-supply about one third will be used to strip the site. In this supply purity is secured in four ways: (1) By selecting the purest natural source that could be found; (2) by stripping the reservoir site; (3) by preventing pollution; (4) by quiescence in the huge storage reservoir.

"The ideal water-supply would be drawn from an uninhabited drainage area. Where this is impossible a thorough sanitary patrol should be maintained. This is good work for young sanitary engineers. . . . . .

"A great source of danger to water-supplies is their pollution by workingmen during construction of wells of reservoirs. Several instances of this sort, followed by typhoid epidemics, were cited. . . . Picnic grounds and summer resorts are other sources of pollution requiring much care of late. Sewage from such sources, as well as from villages in drainage areas, must either be diverted or purified.

"At the close of the address the speaker said that but few American cities take proper scientific care of their water-supplies. All surface waters should be stored. An ancient author said: 'Old wine to drink, old books to read, old wood to burn.' He might have added, old water to drink. Where storage is not sufficient, filtration should be employed. Storage, both before and after filtration, is desirable. The watchword must ever be, 'Continued expert scientific supervision.' Until then 'public water-supplies will be public dangers.'"

Did Jules Verne Invent the Enclosed Arc Lamp?—The recent form of electric arc lamp in which the arc itself is enclosed in an exhausted space was apparently described years ago by Jules Verne, long before it was thought of by electricians. Says *Industries and Iron*, London: "An American journalist, Mr. Charles G. Armstrong, in a recent article, referred to the interesting fact that the enclosed arc lamp was apparently anticipated by M. Jules Verne in his 'Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea,' a book which also foreshadowed the submarine boat and other modern actualities. As quoted by Mr. Armstrong the French writer mentioned that 'that wonderful ship was lighted by an arc lamp. The electric lamp was combined in such a way as to give its most powerful light—indeed, it was produced in vacuo, which insures both its steadiness and intensity. This vacuum economized the graphite (carbon) points, between which the luminous arc was developed—an important point of economy,' etc. . . .'Under these conditions the waste (the carbon) was imperceptible.' Mr. Armstrong comments as follows: 'Had he said their waste was very gradual he would have exactly portrayed the present operating condition of the enclosed arc lamp. While there is no evidence that he knew anything about electricity, he certainly made a fair guess as to what would be a good commercial article in 1897. If he were to ape the methods of some of our prominent electrical inventors he would undoubtedly come forward at this time and claim priority of invention.'"

The Audibility of Thunder.—"While lightning," says *Industries and Iron*, London, "may be seen and its illumination of clouds and mist may be recognized when it is even two hundred miles distant, thunder is rarely audible more than ten miles. The thunder from very distant storms, therefore, seldom reaches the ear. The reason of the great uncertainty in the audibility of thunder is not difficult to understand. It depends, not merely on the initial intensity of the crash, but quite as much on the surroundings of the observer, even as in the quiet country one will observe feeble sounds that escape the ear in a noisy city. Perhaps the most curious and important condition of audibility is that the thunder wave of sound shall not be refracted or reflected by the layers of warm and cold air between the observer and the lightning or by the layers of wind, swift above and slow below, so as entirely to pass over or around the observer. Sound, in its wave-like progress obliquely through layers of air of different densities, is subject to refraction, and this refraction may occur at any time and place. Thus, observers at the topmast of a ship frequently hear fog whistles that are inaudible at s a level; those on hilltops hear thunder that can not be heard in the valley; those in front of an obstacle hear sounds inaudible to those behind it. The rolling of thunder, like that of a distant cannonade, may be largely due to special reflections and refractions of sound. Again, the greater velocity of the air at considerable altitude above the ground distorts the sound-wave and shortens the limit of audibility to the leeward, while increasing it to the windward."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE hair of the dog to cure the bite finds recent exemplification in the invention of a new kind of paint for ships' bottoms," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, New York. "Its principal and protective constituent is seaweed. It is said to prevent shells and weeds from adhering to the vessel, and also to discourage worms from boring into any submerged wooden construction. Sea weed, green and wet, is ground in oil and then mixed in proper proportions with litharge, lead acetate, turpentine, and linseed oil previously well boiled together. If this paint proves effective, as claimed, it is the solution of a long-standing and vexatious problem."

"THE resistance of nickel steel to the attack of water increases with the nickel contents. The least expanding alloys, containing about 36 per cent. of nickel, are sufficiently unassailable, and can be exposed for months to air saturated with moisture without being tainted by rust. With a view of testing the expansion of nickel steel, experiments have been carried out by allowing measuring-rods to remain in warm water for some hours," according to *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement*. "They were not wiped off when taken out, but were exposed for a longer period to hot steam, but the lines traced on the polished surfaces were not altered. The rough surfaces, when exposed to steam, were covered after several days with a continuous, but little adhesive, coat of rust."

LIGHTING A BUOY BY WAVE-POWER.—"An English syndicate is developing an electrically lighted buoy in which the current for the lamp is generated by a dynamo within the buoy driven by a wave-power hydraulic engine," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "Practical trials have been conducted and tests have been made with the device in the open sea. The buoy itself is an ordinary pear-shaped steel shell, having in its center a vertical steel tube forming the stuffing-box of a heavy plunger, the lower end of which is fastened to the anchorage. An arm attached to the top of the plunger drives the piston-rod of a double-acting pump which forces water into an air-tight reservoir, from which it is delivered to a Pelton wheel coupled to a small dynamo in the upper portion of the buoy. The buoy is six feet in diameter and will develop about five horse-power on ordinary wave motion. The lamp is fifty-candle power."

"THE tractive power of elephants, horses, and men was lately tested at Barnum & Bailey's Circus, in London," says *Engineering*. "An instrument capable of recording a tractive force up to thirty tons was anchored to the floor. Two powerful horses were first attached to it, capable of drawing a load of 8 to 9 tons on an ordinary road. Their pulling record on the dynamometer was 1.2 tons. The largest elephant was next yoked to the instrument and gave a record of 1.85 tons and then 2.5 tons. But a smaller elephant with more spirit gave a pull of 5.5 tons. In the further trial it was shown that 83 men were about equal to one elephant, their combined pull registering 5.6 tons. In the case of both the horses and the men, however, the collective maximum force was probably not reached, as training is required to this end. The elephant, by throwing its weight suddenly against the instrument, might also produce a tension far in excess of any steady pressure it could exert."

THE common habit of crossing the legs at the knees when sitting is earnestly protested against, by a writer quoted in *The Health Magazine*. It is claimed that this habit "is at least one cause of cold feet, headache, varicose veins, ulcers, and other troubles due to poor circulation in the lower limbs. The reason of this lies in the fact that just under the knee, where the greatest pressure comes in this position, there are large veins, arteries, and nerves, whose walls are pressed together, thus interfering more or less with the circulation and the sensation. It is said that women are more liable to acquire the habit than men, and it may be added that doubtless one reason for this is the height of ordinary chair seats. Will not some one please invent a chair—a common chair—with an adjustable seat, so that, whatever the height of the person, the chair can be made comfortable? For what is more uncomfortable than to be obliged to sit for an hour or more in a straight-backed chair with a seat so high that the toes can barely touch the floor? Small wonder that some relief is sought by crossing the legs. It is noticeable that when low chairs, adapted to the height of the person, are furnished, the legs usually remain straight and the feet firmly on the floor."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

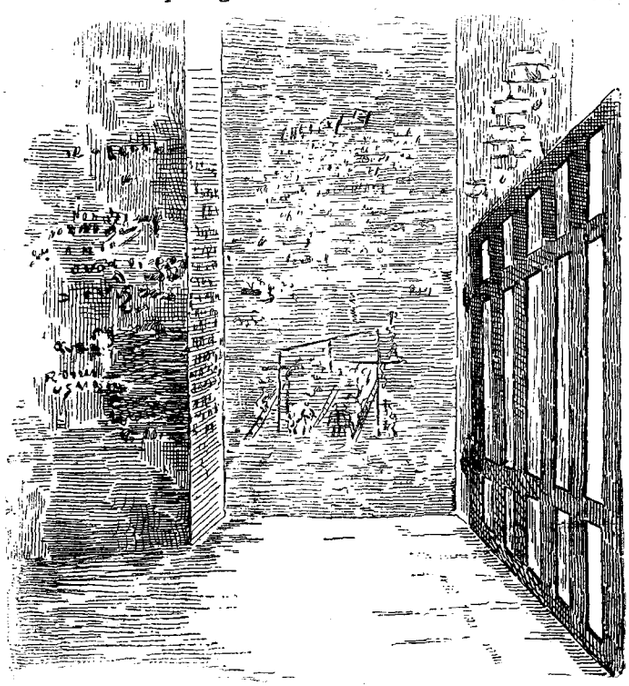
A POSSIBLE CONTEMPORARY REPRESENTATION OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

THE recently discovered scratches on an ancient Roman wall, which have been interpreted by some to form a rude representation of the Crucifixion, perhaps made by some one who actually saw it, have been thoroughly exploited by the daily press. We present our readers with a dispassionate description of the discovery from *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 12) with accompanying engravings from *L'Illustrazione Italiana:*

"Not since the discovery of the 'logia' containing some unpublished sayings of Christ has anything been found which compares in interest to the student of Christian archeology with the alleged discovery in the palace of Tiberius, on the Palatine Hill in Rome, of a 'graffito' representing the Crucifixion. A 'graffito,' it may be said, is a picture or inscription scratched on the wall. Making graffiti was a habit to which the Romans were very much addicted, and owing to it we have been fortunate in obtaining much information which we could not have obtained in any other way.

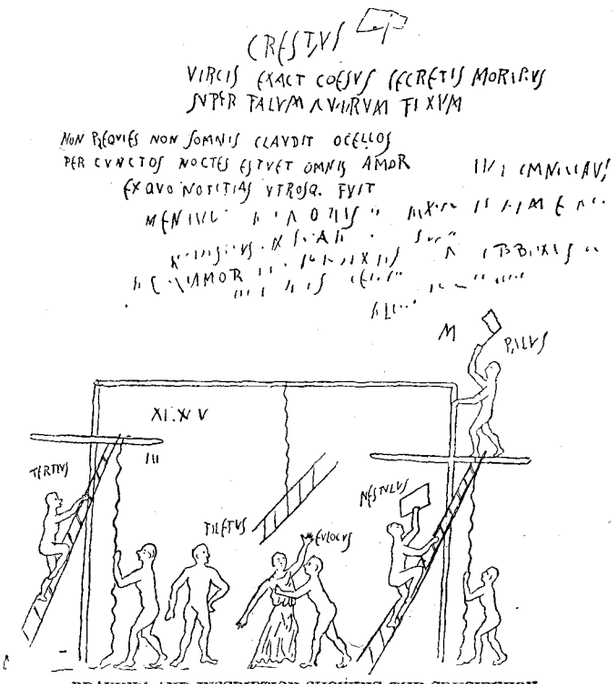
"A distinguished archeologist, Prof. Orazio Marucchi, the director of the Egyptian Museum of the Vatican, has devoted himself for many years to the study of epigraphy, and now he has brought himself into great prominence owing to his discovery of the graffito referred to. The picture is scratched on the level of the ground close by the angle of one of the passages which lie under the structures adjoining the Bridge of Caligula, in the immediate neighborhood of the Clivus Victoriæ. The building is really a gallery made by Caligula to connect the Palace with the Forum. One reason that even the archeologist has great difficulty in making out the topography of the Palatine is that it is covered with a vast series of substructures which supported the palaces and which afforded rooms and passageways for the servants and especially the soldiers. At any moment a force of soldiers could be concentrated at any point of danger.

"It is not surprising that the soldiers for diversion used to



A GRAFFITO OF THE CRUCIFIXION, IN THE PALACE OF TIBERIUS, PALATINE HILL, ROME.

scratch lines and drawings on the rough plaster of the wall. The 'graffito' of the Crucifixion is very crude, as is so often the case in sketches of this kind. It is believed that the picture was drawn by a soldier who took a more or less active part in the Crucifixion on Mount Calvary. The figures are about fifteen centimeters [6 inches] high. At the right and left are crosses, and soldiers mount ladders placed against them. Each person in the great tragedy is duly inscribed with his name, and 'Piletus' was undoubtedly intended for Pontius Pilate. The inscription of twelve or fifteen lines begins with the word 'Crestus,' which is already known as a rough form of the name of Christ. There is considerable doubt as to the meaning of the rest of the inscription. M. Marucchi deciphers part of it: '*Crestus, virgis cæsus decretus mori, super palum vivus fixus est,*' which is to say, 'Christ,



DRAWING AND INSCRIPTION SHOWING THE CRUCIFIXION.

after having been beaten with rods, having been condemned to die, has been attached living to the cross.' Various interpretations have been made of other parts of it, some of the lines being love verses. It was, however, quite customary to add to or substract from such inscriptions; so this objection of archeologists does not militate against the theory that the picture really represents the Crucifixion. Some contend that Professor Marucchi is mistaken, and that the scene represents a ropewalk, but what object would Roman soldiers have in portraying a ropewalk, and how does this do away with 'Crestus' and 'Piletus'? M. Marucchi makes a great point in showing that behind the central figure there seems to have been a third cross, for it is still possible to distinguish a third ladder running up the same height as the others and also a third rope hanging downward like the rest. Other professors say that the 'graffito' represents the preparations for a battle. All doubts will probably be set at rest when Professor Marucchi publishes a pamphlet upon the subject. This pamphlet is in preparation. The 'graffito' is carefully protected by a grating, and it is probable that the study of it may bring some new details to light, but at the present time the evidence points to its being an early representation of the Crucifixion."

The Religious Reaction in France.—Many observers remark all through Europe and in particular in France a reaction from the spirit of irreligion and materialism which has been so marked in this century. Writers like Bourget, Brunetière, neither of whom is professedly Christian, and Coppée, who is a recent convert, lend to the French phase of this movement a peculiar interest. In this connection, Brunetière delivered a discourse recently at Besançon which merits notice. After depicting the Christian idea as the only absolute in the world of change about us, he says, as reported in *Le Correspondant* (February 25):

"We do not admit any longer, as was the case twenty-five years ago . . . that infidelity and incredulity are the proof of liberty and broadness of mind. The denial of the supernatural was in those times the essential trait of a scientific mind. Intoxicated with the thought that they knew more than their fathers, men

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boasted of having annihilated, suppressed, made ridiculous, all mysteries. 'Voltairianism' flourished and developed; its profession was a proof of refinement. . . . If there are honest infidels who are in no way like the libertines of other times, and there are some such . . . who can give and do give daily an example of virtue, we are beginning to see that Christianity dwells in them without their knowing it and continues to produce its effects. Happily one can not put away, in a few years, all the refined morality which eighteen centuries of Christianity have given us. The absolute which we deny with our lips is found in our hearts at the moment of action, and that unyielding or underlying something which we impute to education or heredity is Christianity."

The orator concluded by claiming that the interests of France and of Catholicism are identical, and that the glory of France, aside from all question of party, requires that all Frenchmen recognize this truth.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BELIEF IN GOD A SCIENTIFIC NECESSITY.

THE chair in Edinburgh University (Logic and Metaphysics) once held by the illustrious Sir William Hamilton, has for forty-one years been held by Alexander Campbell Fraser, LL.D., D.C.L., Oxford. Professor Fraser has recently published two volumes of lectures on "Philosophy of Theism," which, in the opinion of *The Quarterly Review* (January), "form a notable and a very timely contribution to philosophical and religious thought," being especially valuable in this, that they lift the argument "out of the technicalities of the schools into a larger and more intensely human atmosphere." From *The Quarterly's* elaborate review, we extract a portion describing Professor Fraser's "central contention," as follows:

"In describing his position as theistic *faith*, the author indicates that, in his opinion, the conditions of the problem do not admit of demonstration or absolutely coercive proof. In a sense, the solution to be hoped for is moral rather than intellectual. Nevertheless, belief in God is not reduced to the level of a subjective emotion or desire. It is, on the contrary, Professor Fraser contends, the only hypothesis which stands between us and skepticism in which the very idea of truth or knowledge would disappear. For proof of this, we need go no farther than the procedure of science itself. The postulate which underlies every scientific induction is the intelligibility of nature, the belief, in other words, that we are living in a cosmos, not a chaos—the belief that the power at work in the universe will not put us to permanent intellectual confusion. Science (as well as our most every-day knowledge and action) thus reposes upon an ultimate trust, which is not susceptible of demonstration. We may rightly speak of this trust as progressively verified or justified by every step we take in the intellectual conquest of the world; but, however legitimate our confidence, at no conceivable point in that progress, or in any future progress, can the thesis be said to be, in a scientific sense, *proved*. The parallel in this respect between scientific procedure and the moral and religious life of man is pressed home by Professor Fraser with great force and felicity. The postulate of science is to be regarded as itself a theistic postulate, so far as it goes; but it seems to recognize only the attribute of intellectual consistency. This trust in the uniformity of nature is ultimately, however, a belief in a morally trustworthy universe, that is to say, in a Being who will not capriciously or wantonly deceive those who put their trust in Him. The inductive faith thus rests on a deeper ethical faith. This faith, more fully developed, forms the presupposition of the moral and spiritual life. The presupposition is again, precisely as in the case of the scientific postulate, progressively verified in ethical and religious experience, but is never lifted into the region of scientific demonstration. In either case, to demand proof as the preliminary to action would be to be cut off from the possibility of verification, and indeed, to be condemned to absolute inaction and skeptical despair."

This same thought of the scientific necessity of a theistic conception of the universe is further described by the reviewer:

"In pressing home the theistic implication of scientific procedure, Professor Fraser's argument offers many undesigned, and on that account all the more interesting, points of coincidence with Mr. Balfour's reasoning in the 'Foundations of Belief.' Both argue that all scientific reasoning as to the causation of events rests on a fundamental presupposition which is not itself proved, and is not susceptible of proof, inasmuch as all proof takes it for granted. The belief in natural law—the conviction that we are living in a cosmos and not in a chaos—is essentially an act of faith or trust. It can not be proved by any accumulation of inductions, for the very intention of making an induction presupposes it, and each individual induction depends for whatever cogency it possesses upon this assumption. Mill's labored confusion of logic and psychology, in his futile struggle to remain true to the principles of a pure empiricism, served only to bring to light the manifest circle in which attempts at empirical proof involve themselves. We bring the belief with us to the facts, and when we do so we find that we are able to interpret the facts in the light of the belief; in that sense, and in that sense alone, may the progress of science be regarded as accumulative proof or justification of the soundness of the trust by which the whole advance has been inspired. This immovable belief in cosmical law, or the intelligibility of the universe, is rightly regarded both by Professor Fraser and Mr. Balfour as, *pro tanto*, a belief in God; for it treats nature as a rational system, and therefore the product of an intelligence akin to our own."

MR. BOK AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

MR. EDWARD BOK'S article alleging that the Sunday-school is a moribund institution (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 19) is still calling forth emphatic and vigorous notes of dissent from religious papers. Among these dissidents is *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), which says that Mr. Bok's statements about the Sunday-school's being a "lifeless" institution and "in a state of moldering decay" are so conspicuously false that it seems hardly necessary to deny them. *The Standard* then proceeds as follows:

"During the three years preceding the eighth international Sunday-school convention of 1896 there were organized in the United States and Canada 10,229 Sunday-schools, with 1,339,520 officers, teachers, and scholars; a gain of 3,409 schools and 446,506 members each year; and when it is stated that these are merely the figures reported to state and territorial secretaries, which are of course incomplete, it is evident that 500,000 a year is not too large a figure to give as the average gain. As the total reported membership in 1896 was 13,034,728, the annual gain is not far from 4 per cent. Whether this is equal to the increase in population and church-membership, everybody can judge for himself.

"But figures, tho they effectually dispose of Mr. Bok's first charge, are not the most striking proof of the remarkable progress of Sunday-school work. A tree is known by its fruits. The success of an institution like the Sunday-school is not judged by a few casual visits to schools or inquiries from one's acquaintances. What is to be said of the 'decay' of an institution which demands a paper like *The Sunday-School Times*, with its splendid corps of editors and contributors and its immense circulation? How about the denominational lesson helps, whose combined circulation can hardly be less than 10,000,000 copies, many of which are edited and published with an ability not exceeded by any of the best religious journals? Does it look as if the Sunday-school were in need of antiseptics when we read the great World's Sunday-school convention to be held in London this summer, with representatives from almost every country on the globe? Is it correct to say that nothing is being done to improve the quality of Sunday-school teaching when normal institutes for teachers are being held by the thousand every year, and the interdenominational teachers' classes in the larger cities, held in addition to local meetings, are growing in numbers and in excellence every year?"

The Baptist Outlook (Indianapolis) also comes to the defense of the Sunday-school. It says:

"That the Sunday-school has not yet been brought to an ideal condition of efficiency is readily admitted, but that is a very different thing from rating it down as a failure and asserting it to

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be 'in a state of moldering decay.' Schools that may be accurately described as such are the exceptions even as are, on the other hand, such schools as that presided over by Mr. Wanamaker in Philadelphia. The fact, as we view it, is that there has been for years a steady improvement in Sunday-school methods and a growing recognition of the value of its work. Some of the ablest men in the country are actively identified with it and are carefully studying the problems which it presents with a view of making it more and more nearly what it ought to be."

The Congregationalist enters a demurrer to Mr. Bok's indictment. It says as to the charge of decay:

"We do not presume to speak for all the denominations, but as to the Congregationalists we may, perhaps, be permitted to offer a few facts. 'The attendance is on the decrease.' In the last ten years the increase in our Sunday-school membership has been 237,500. It will take some time at this rate to effect a complete disappearance. 'Boys and girls beg off from going.' So they do from day-school and everything which requires regularity and effort; that is, some of them do from almost everything but the circus. So this some have always done, but outside of the 'two hundred Sunday-schools' which 'reveal this condition,' and doubtless others, our observation leads us to think this some is growing less.

"Mr. Bok, or his editorial writer, wants a man of Napoleonic force and Websterian intellect for superintendent of every school. That would be fine, doubtless, but we have not run against such men at all the street-corners lately. We venture to say that the Sunday-school superintendents in our cities and larger towns will prove to be as bright and enterprising men as you will find in an equal number of men gathered in other organizations, but they are not all born geniuses or generals. More thought, more study, more ingenuity, and more self-criticism is being put into this work than ever since the day of Robert Raikes."

The editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* also rises to remark that he does not agree with Mr. Bok in this matter. He says that the article in *The Ladies' Home Journal* is "lugubrious and pessimistic," but deserves careful reading and thoughtful consideration.

The International Evangel (St. Louis), published chiefly in the interests of international and interdenominational Sunday-school work, and claiming to be the only Sunday-school *newspaper* on the continent, assails Mr. Bok with statistics:

"Mr. Bok's editorial opens thus: 'Even the most zealous advocates of the Sunday-school concede the fact that its strength is on the wane.'

"Any one who in the light of the present marvelous growth of the Sunday-school could make such a concession is certainly more zealous than intelligent. Another point from the article is, 'Attendance is on the decrease.'

"Here are some facts and figures, part of which we have tabulated for our readers. The table gives the reports presented to the triennial international Sunday-school conventions from 1875 to 1896, and which cover the United States and British American Provinces:

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
1875	74,272	788,805	6,062,064
1878	83,441	894,793	6,843,997
1881	90,370	975,195	7,177,165
1884	103,508	1,099,225	8,056,799
1887	106,182	1,160,533	8,475,400
1890	115,959	1,209,426	9,146,244
1893	131,918	1,377,735	10,317,472
1896	142,089	1,476,369	11,556,806

The increase, *The Evangel* goes on to say, in Sunday-school attendance since 1887 has been 36 per cent., while the increase in population has been but 30 per cent. Concerning a portion of Mr. Bok's advice, it has this to say:

"The host of American Sunday-school workers will not agree with Mr. Bok that neither men nor business women should be Sunday-school teachers; nor would they act on his suggestion to particularly seek as teachers unmarried women and bereaved women who have nothing to do. The unmarried women, the 'unclaimed blessings,' who are fitted for teaching have long since found and are doing a noble work. None of those who are fitted are idle. We beg also to be excused from filling up our corps of teachers with bereaved and sorrowing ones. There is a holy ministry for them to perform, but it is not in teaching a class in the Sunday-school as a rule.

"If a business woman must not be a teacher, then a business man must not be, for the same reason; and if not a teacher, then not a superintendent. Then the superintendents must be women, too. A sorry spectacle we would have if we limited the teaching to those who are idle and at rest all week."

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MORMONISM.

THE effect that statehood for Utah would have upon the Mormon Church was a subject of much anxious consideration beforehand among the church people of other States; and there are many signs that the solicitude of the enemies of Mormonism is increasing rather than diminishing as the actual results of statehood are examined. A symposium on the subject of "The Mormon Question"—embracing the political power of the church, the methods of Mormon missionaries, and the alleged resumption of polygamous relations—appears in *The Independent* (March 3).

Of the nine persons participating, there is but one representative of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and that is the president, Wilford Woodruff. His contribution is very brief. He quotes from his manifesto suspending the practise of polygamy as follows:

"Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise."

Of the observance of this, President Woodruff writes:

"This promise has been faithfully kept, and no one has entered into plural marriage by my permission since the manifesto was issued.

"There never were laws, of such a character, affecting relations which had existed nearly half a century, obeyed so implicitly and dutifully as those relating to plural marriage have been; but I can not say that every one who lived in plural marriage before the issuance of the manifesto has since then strictly refrained from such associations. There is a state law, however, framed in almost the precise language of the Edmunds-Tucker law, to which all are amenable."

Prof. Marcus E. Jones, of Salt Lake City, writes at considerable length giving the results of a systematic effort to get the facts by submitting a series of questions to people in various parts of Utah, concerning present practises and conditions of the Mormons. Answers received from 20 out of 311 post-offices in the State from "the most reliable people" (they are not further designated) indicate that about 2,500 men and 5,500 women are now living in polygamous relations in the State, and that polygamy is still being preached. Professor Jones thinks the only remedies that will avail are a national divorce law and a law of the State disfranchising all Mormons, monogamists as well as polygamists.

Rev. N. E. Clemenson, of Logan, Utah, quotes the passage quoted above from President Woodruff's manifesto, but gives one additional sentence which he calls the "vital clause" of it. This sentence is:

"And I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land."

Thus the manifesto did not command but merely *advised* against *new* polygamous marriages. Mr. Clemenson thinks polygamy must live while Mormonism does, quoting from the "revelation" that established polygamy to show that it was made an "everlasting covenant"; that it is the celestial order of marriage; that it is necessary to the deification of men; and that upon its

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practise depends the incarnation of the more noble spirits that are anxiously waiting above to receive human bodies.

According to Rev. William R. Campbell, editor of *The Kinsman*, Salt Lake City, the Mormons have increased 60,000, or nearly 33 per cent., in the last year. He describes the methods of the Mormon missionaries and the doctrines they preach, and concludes that the church "grows neither because of its merits as a system of moral or religious truth, nor does it grow alone by its appeal to the depraved nature of man."

Rev. Dr. T. C. Iliff, superintendent of the Methodist missions in Utah, and Rev. W. S. Hawkes, superintendent of the Congregational missions, also express the conviction that there has been a general return to polygamous relations. Rev. Dr. R. G. McNiece, president of the Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City, says that the elders in denying these relations quibble over the term polygamy, affirming that in plural marriages "the woman is sealed to the man, not the man to the woman." He adduces a series of facts to show that the pledge that the priests should not interfere in civil matters has been broken, and that the church is not only directly interfering with the legislature and with executive officials, but issued a manifesto last April "requiring official members of the church to secure the sanction of their ecclesiastical superiors before accepting a nomination to any political office." "It must be remembered," adds Dr. McNiece, "that almost every adult male member of the church holds an official position." His hope of remedy lies in immigration and the generous maintenance of Christian education.

An article that we find in a Mormon journal edited by George Q. Cannon (*The Juvenile Instructor*) indicates that the Mormons themselves are viewing with some apprehension the spirit of political independence that seems to have entered the church. This article, written by Mr. Cannon himself, whom many regard as the real head of the church in Utah, runs as follows:

"Never since the organization of the church have the Latter-Day Saints been exposed to such contending influences as they have during the past few years. The conditions surrounding them have in that time entirely changed. They have been placed in new and trying circumstances. The Lord has assured His people from the beginning that all would be tested, and, if they could be shaken, they would be. Certainly these predictions have been fulfilled to a very great extent of late. It has been surprising how men, who for long years have exhibited the utmost fidelity to the truth and to the priesthood, have manifested a want of faith and a disposition to reject the counsels of the priesthood. A spirit has seized them that has prompted them to indulge in strange expressions and feelings.

"The division on party lines in political matters has been one of the chief causes, if not itself the chief cause, of this change. It is a strange thing to have to say about Latter-Day Saints that the love of party and the zeal for party has arisen above every other consideration; and this feeling has been carried to such an extent at some times and in some places as to cause great pain to those who have loved the union of the Saints and the welfare of Zion.

"No one of experience and observation can very well question the propriety of the Latter-Day Saints being divided on national party lines. We had reached a point in our career where unless this had been done there would have been arrayed against us forces which would have been difficult to cope with. It was, therefore, the highest prudence that there should be such a division. But it did not necessarily follow because it was proper to have a division in political matters that the people should yield to a spirit of division and strife. Yet this spirit has been quite evident, and in some cases actual animosity has been all too plainly exhibited."

The writer goes on to observe that those believers "who have displayed the most intense partizan feeling, and who seemed in many instances to have thrown aside all sense of obligation to that influence and that authority which they had esteemed more than life itself," had gone astray through not reading their church papers.

EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT IN CATHOLIC FRANCE.

MENTION has been made in our columns (December 25, 1897) of the beginnings of an evangelical agitation in France among certain circles of Catholic priests. The movement seems to be growing beyond national confines. In Rome itself a new journal has made its appearance, called *La nuova Roma*, which has become the organ of complaints on the part of the clergy against the hierarchy. One department of the paper has the standing heading: "Let Us Free Ourselves from the Papacy." In each number letters of commendation are published as coming from the Catholic clergy and laity of Italy.

The center of the movement is France. The organ of the agitation there is *Le Chrétien français*, with the subtitle: "Bulletin mensuel de la réforme évangélique dans le Catholicisme. Rédigé par un groupe de Prêtres et d'anciens Prêtres" (Monthly Bulletin of evangelical reform in Catholicism. Conducted by a group of priests and ex-priests). This journal is edited by the late Abbé Bourrier, formerly a Catholic priest, but recently ordained as a minister of the Reformed Church at Paris. This journal makes claims as follows:

"We have adherents in nearly every diocese of the Church of France, among the clergy of every rank, in different cloisters and communions. We have received even from a high member of the hierarchy testimonials of sympathy. More than twenty monks and priests have broken their fetters that have chained them to the Church of Rome in order to be able to preach the Gospel in its purity. Other and a greater number believe that they can continue to remain in the bosom of the church and that a reformation can be effected from within Catholicism."

A number of the priests who have joined this movement have entered the Protestant Theological Seminary in Paris as students, and several have been ordained. An organization has been effected by a large majority of the Protestant clergy of the French capital, the purpose being to encourage in every way possible this new agitation.

Among those prominent in the movement is the former university preacher of Marseilles, Dr. Meliss, who has been consecrated as an evangelical preacher. The agitation has attracted attention also in political circles. An address on the subject was delivered by M. Delpech, the senator of Ariège. The organs of the church do not ignore this propaganda, altho they judge it in different ways. In several articles the fear has been expressed that the agitation is more serious than the Catholic authorities are inclined to believe. In *La Verité*, Arthur Loth acknowledges that there are some reasons for the demands of the reformers, but thinks that the whole matter is at bottom revolutionary and "democratic effervescence" and not so much the outcome of evangelical zeal.

In the mean while the religious journals of other lands are watching developments carefully. The *Chronik* of Leipsic has repeatedly (Nos. 47 and 48 of last volume, and No. 6 of the current) given detailed information on the matter. It says recently:

"This movement is progressing steadily, and signifies for the Catholic Church a loss of many excellent men, whose acquisition is a great gain for the Protestants. We can only rejoice at this, and not allow national or political reasons to prevent extending our full sympathy."

The Living Church tells of the manager of an opera-house in a Western town who has made an attack upon the religious societies of the place in a vigorous protest and memorial to the city council. He claims that the churches and the halls connected with them are ruining his business by giving entertainments and concerts of the same description as those for which he has to pay $100 annually into the city treasury. They, on the other hand, are exempt from this tax. He asks that either his license shall be rebated, or that the churches be subject to the same charge, threatening at the same time to put in variety shows Sunday afternoon and evening, if his petition is not granted.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A LIVELY newspaper crusade is being carried on by the British press against French exploration and annexation in West Africa. The cause of England's dissatisfaction seems to be rather a general distrust of the purposes of the French in the Niger region than any definite action as yet taken by the latter. In the latter part of February a report that the French had occupied Sokoto—which is acknowledged to lie within the British sphere of influence—was circulated, but it was promptly denied by the French Government. Nevertheless, the apprehensions of the British have not been set at rest. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"'At the cost of great sacrifices of men and money,' says the [Paris] *Temps*, 'we have succeeded in linking our Dahomey possessions with those of the Sudan, and in insuring them access to the navigable reach of the Lower Niger. Our neighbors must at last perceive that they will not make us give up these results merely to oblige them. *Beati possidentes*. . . . . .'

"Needless to say, that is an attitude which, if persisted in, can only end in a conflict. Will France persist in it? We regret to say that it looks for the moment, at any rate, as if France would. . . . The only way of undeceiving them will, we fear, be the presentation of some definite demand to which there can only be the answer of war or of assent. But it does not need pointing out that an ultimatum presented to a people like the French would almost certainly produce war. When things had gone so far their pride would prevent any yielding to what they would call a threat."

The London *Times* says that "they (the French) argue that no great nation, unless it were mad, would enter upon a violent conflict for pretensions such as ours, and 'in these conditions,' the *Temps* acknowledges with charming candor, 'intimidation is without effect upon us.' It is impossible to ignore the peril of such an attitude." Remarks in *The Standard* imply that the whole of the Niger country, as the "Hinterland" of the British West African possessions, ought to be ceded to England, whether the French were there first or not. *The Daily Graphic* declares that "neither in the Transvaal, nor in China, nor in Afghanistan, nor in West Africa, will Great Britain sacrifice one iota of the rights she has acquired, no matter how brilliant the audacity with which they may be assailed," but suggests arbitration, since the question hinges upon treaties supposed to have been concluded by British agents and traders ere the French took possession. The German papers, satisfied with the readiness of England to come to terms with Germany, endeavor to soothe the British. The *Vossische Zeitung* points out that, for some years, British diplomacy has experienced little success, and that the English want to see something brilliant achieved, an opinion which is heartily indorsed by *The Spectator*. The *National Zeitung* is glad to hear that England has evacuated the Salaga district, and supposes that this has been done to give England a free hand with France. The French papers maintain an attitude of composure. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"In themselves the affairs of the Niger do not seem dangerous, but the British press has excited British opinion about them, and may, in the end, arouse some excitement on this side of the Channel. Singularly enough, the French journals are reproached for their very calmness. *The Times*, after claiming traditional phlegm for its country, accuses the French papers of not attaching enough importance to Niger affairs. A little more, and it would accuse them of not making the same stir as their English contemporaries. This reserve is, however, the most reassuring feature of the case. Our contemporaries across the Channel continually speak of English opinion. They must learn that French opinion also must be reckoned with."

The *Matin* is assured that the two governments will settle everything satisfactorily. "Therefore, *Messieurs les Anglais*," it says, "have a little more calm and patience." The *Temps* says it is only a newspaper war, but fears that it may create ill-feeling in both countries. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Francis Charmes expresses himself to the following effect:

Englishmen are, as a rule, quite ready to laugh at our Chauvinism when they do not make it a subject of bitter complaint. But when they have an attack of the same disease themselves, it surpasses everything of the kind in violence. The man of the hour in Great Britain is undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain, who finds it to his advantage to create and keep at their height these jingoistic fits, one of which seems to have arrived at the height of paroxysm. Mr. Chamberlain will never admit that our attitude has been perfectly correct and loyal, for, if he did, he could not account for the continual despatch of troops to Africa. And what would become of the interests of the Royal Niger Company at the no distant period of its liquidation? We need the solid common sense of Lord Salisbury to reassure us.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TEMPER OF SPAIN.

THE tone of the Spanish press is very quiet just now, but it is more the quiet of a people who are getting ready to fight than to make concessions. So far the Spanish Government has not done anything to precipitate the conflict; but the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters continually receives important additions, regiments which before were not risked in the swamps of Cuba have been sent to Havana, and the supply of war material is being augmented rapidly. The Spanish Government would like to increase its fleet, but there are hardly any ships to be purchased anywhere. It seems, however, that Spain has a chance to obtain the fine battle-ship *O'Higgins*, which has nearly been completed in England for the Chilean Government.

The *Globo*, Madrid, says:

"The Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and is silently preparing for the worst. The authorities are, nevertheless, too sensible to tell every one what they are doing to prepare for emergencies. Fortunately, we will be ready when the time comes, and the public, watching Señor Sagasta's calmness, are calm themselves, realizing that the time for bandying words is past and the time for action has come."

The above seems to be recognized as a very fair description of the temper of Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, in a long letter explains that the Spaniards, *as a people*, have indeed begun to harbor resentment against the United States. We condense in the following his views. It should be remembered that the Dutch, whose rebellion against Philip II. was the first blow against Spain's predominance on sea and land, have not yet forgotten entirely their former hatred of the Dons. The correspondent expresses himself to the following effect:

Tho their Government is badly organized, the Spaniards are still energetic, as their long struggle in Cuba, which has ended in all but the complete pacification of the island, has shown. Autonomy has, of course, much to do with the fact that Spain has been successful; but the struggle would doubtless have been of much shorter duration had not the United States almost openly assisted the rebels. Yet even in the face of this assistance Spain has succeeded! But that is not what the intriguing clique in New York, Chicago, and Washington want, and, in order to inflame the dying embers of the insurrection, they have procured the despatch of a squadron to Cuban waters. No wonder that the Spaniards can not be really sorry for the mishap which destroyed the *Maine*.

Very little now is needed to bring about hostilities. Mr. Woodford, the American Ambassador here, occupies no pleasant position. He is completely boycotted by the Spanish ladies. Whenever "Mr. and Mrs. Woodford" send out invitations the wives of the Ministers are suddenly ill, to recover as mysteriously the day

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after. It is thus that the Spanish ladies show their appreciation of the fact that the United States continually advertises how much stronger a power she is than Spain. No doubt Spain would, in the end, be beaten; but not until she had done as much damage as possible. The national honor is a thing which the Spaniards, and most of all the Spanish women, regard as sacred. Whenever the women of a nation make a war their business, the enemy has always reason to be sorry that matters went so far.

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, declares that the Cuban question constitutes undoubtedly the greatest present danger to the peace of the world, because the quarrel between the United States and Spain has its sources to some extent in sentiment, and says:

"No doubt the 'yellow clan,' who want to make a little money out of their 'extras,' act after a manner which is approved in the United States, and are void of all sense of responsibility; but the character of the situation renders the admixture of this element extremely dangerous. For three years the two nations have been face to face with a question which they view from totally different standpoints. The majority of the citizens of the United States, applying to Cuba a false analogy with the history of their own country, look upon the Cubans as successors of Washington and his companions. It would certainly be a grave error to fancy that this sentiment is with the jingoes only. By itself, however, this sentiment need not be dangerous; it is made so by the manner in which it is exploited. By exciting the populace, a continual series of insults against Spain are caused, while the Spaniards, on their part, see in the Cubans only rebels who have no cause for complaint, and they make up their minds to preserve, at any cost, their last American possession. If we regard the sentiments of the Americans as respectable, we must admit that those of the Spaniards are no less so, and that everything possible has been done in the United States to exasperate Spain. Not only that the United States Government—as the boasts of the American papers show—has done nothing to fulfil its promise regarding the arrest of filibustering expeditions, but the two chambers of Congress resound continually with insults hurled at Spain, and the United States has certainly been arming. Spain, on the other hand, has done everything to satisfy the Americans, has even given to Cuba an autonomy such as satisfies Anglo-Saxon colonies. More she can not be expected to do."

We can not find in Spanish journals any confirmation of the report that Spain has tried to force matters by requesting the recall of General Lee, our consul in Havana. On the contrary, the *Correo Español*, a very reliable paper, relates that the autonomist government in Cuba complained of General Lee's conduct, but that the home Government did not intend to ask for his recall. On the other hand, the story that Spain is willing to make any kind of concessions to the United States is, according to the official Spanish papers, utterly without foundation. Our armaments and the movements of our fleet are discussed very calmly in the Spanish press. The despatch of American warships to Europe and Asia is regarded as rather daring, since the United States has no supply-stations there, while Spain has her West Indian possessions as a base for operations in American waters. So, at least, thinks the *Imparcial*. The *Diario* says the people who in the United States enthusiastically speak of war evidently do not know what war is, an opinion which is shared by many people throughout the world, and which is expressed by *The Globe*, Toronto, a paper by no means ill-disposed toward us, in the following terms:

"The present generation in the United States do not know the meaning of war. They think it something to be enacted on a stage or sketched in colors for the illustrated press. Men who are too tender-hearted to wring the neck of a chicken or assist at a surgical operation talk with complacency, and even with enthusiasm, of the slaughtering of armies, the sinking of ships, and the blowing up of forts. The fact is that they know nothing of war. It is to their minds an abstraction with spectacular attractiveness, and the danger is that they will advance with the proverbial courage of the fool. . . . A railway wreck, with the crushed and mangled bodies of dead and dying, is contemplated with horror, because all know what it means. But the thousandfold greater destruction of war is regarded as if it were a coming theatrical performance. The younger generation are in a fit condition to listen to the jingoes and to commit the greatest of all national follies and the greatest of all national crimes. The long interval of peace, with the consequent ignorance of the meaning of war, is a real source of danger, and it may be that the present-day Americans will learn, like their fathers, in the school of experience."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN LOAN TO CHINA.

JAPAN has refused to wait for the payment of the little bill still owing to her by China. The latter country has, therefore, accepted a loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, a British concern, and the German-Asiatic Bank, to the amount of $80,000,000 at 4½ per cent. It is secured by the unpledged balance of the customs and specified provincial duties. The inspector-general of customs is to be British as long as England does more trade with China at the treaty ports than any other power. The internal waterways are to be opened, the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang is not to be ceded to any power in any form, and a treaty port is to be opened in Hunan. The trade of the whole world will profit by this arrangement, and, as Great Britain has the lion's share of China's trade, she will profit more than others. Yet the British papers are not altogether satisfied over the failure of an all-British loan and the admission of Germany.

Money, London, thinks "the pity is, that it is not an all-British loan," but comforts itself with the thought that it is "the next best thing," and says:

"The first reflection which the landing of the loan, after its long and adventurous voyaging, suggests is disappointment that the British Government did not succeed in securing it. . . . . .

"But regrets are vain. And, after all, Great Britain does not come out so badly. Next to an imperial British loan, a financial arrangement in which a British bank has the leading hand is perhaps the best that could be made. . . . . .

"The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is a wealthy and influential British institution, and represents British financial interests throughout the far East. Half of the loan, at least, is to be raised in England, and British prestige and credit are thereby saved. Moreover, the association of a German syndicate with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is satisfactory from several points of view. It unites German and English financial interests in the East; and it will be a token to the world that the two powers are acting together and not against each other."

The Saturday Review thinks that England will profit almost as much as if she had the loan all to herself, and that the absence of international jealousies in the present case rewards her for her unselfishness.

The Economist expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

What there is left of the import duties—they are already heavily mortgaged—does not amount to much. But the salt and provincial duties will amply cover the new liabilities of China, if the provincial authorities are prevented from meddling. It may be assumed as certain that the two banks have obtained sufficient guaranties. The most pleasing result of the negotiations is that international jealousies have been allayed by them. The material advantages obtained are, however, very great. The opening of the rivers must lead to greater extension of trade, and the stipulation that the vale of the Yang-tse-Kiang is not to be ceded to any power is of special advantage to Great Britain, since she has the lion's share of trade there.

The Financial News says:

"It is not a disadvantage that German capital cooperates in the loan; for the more widely spread is interest in the maintenance and expansion of Chinese revenues the less is the risk of intrigue against the open-trade policy of this country in China. . . . The virtues of a purely commercial policy were never more plainly exemplified. Everybody concerned in the transactions for the re-

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demption of Wei-hai-Wei obtains some advantage—China a cheap loan, Japan a speedy payment, Great Britain a wider market, Germany the credit of being associated with us in a beneficial operation; while the rest of the world is permitted to share in the wider trade privileges we have secured."

The tone of the German press is, on the whole, a little more friendly to England in consequence of this joint transaction. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* dryly remarks that England will find she can get along swimmingly if she does not play the part of a grab-all. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The question now is what compensation Russia and France will claim. France will probably take Hanoi and Russia is pretty certain to take hold in Liau-Tung. Why should she not? Germany's interests are not affected thereby, or by other 'compensation' given to foreign powers. On the contrary, some of the concessions made to England will benefit Germany."

The *Kieler Zeitung* points out that Germany in this question of the Chinese loan has acted without asking Russia's or any other power's advice. As in the occupation of Kiau-Chou, Germany acted for herself, preventing failure not so much by the consent of others as by careful calculation of what could really be accomplished. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"The form under which the loan has been transacted renders it easier for the British Government to renounce demands which were, perhaps, made only to prove a willingness to give away. The chief of these is the opening of Ta-lien-Wan, which Russia opposed very strongly, as she desires to include it in her own sphere. The port is really of little importance to England or to Germany. Owing to the success of British policy, the opening of Yuchou as a treaty port, and the prolongation of the Burmese railway through Yunnan to the Yang-tse-Kiang, the trade of all civilized states will assume larger dimensions."

The French papers see no cause for complaint in the arrangement. The *République Française* remarks that French trade must benefit proportionally as much as that of other nations.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ATTACK UPON KING GEORGE OF GREECE AND THE CRETAN QUESTION.

AN attempt was made on February 26 to assassinate the King of Greece. His coolness probably saved his life, for he stood up in the carriage and shook his cane at the would-be assassins, which so disconcerted them that they fired very wildly. King George's chief aim was to protect the Princess Marie, who was with him in the carriage. The criminals, one of whom held a small appointment under the municipal government of Athens, are under arrest.

The *Proia*, Athens, says:

"The entire nation must feel contempt for the men who committed this deed. They are not worthy to be called Greeks. The deed is as much an attack upon Greece as upon her king. It is the outcome of the seed sown by an unscrupulous press, which has poisoned the minds of the people until they believe in the existence of a dark plot for the destruction of Greece, a plot in which her king, too, participates."

The *Asty* praises the coolness of the king, and declares that surely these two men are the only Greeks capable of such a deed, and describes the possible motive as follows:

"It has been known for two months that a secret club was meeting in different parts of the city. The resolutions of the club, which was formed of members of the lower orders, were often sent to the king, who, however, took no notice of them, tho they threatened his life. The king continued to ride and walk out with Princess Marie. Hysterical youths, ruined men, and unemployed laborers joined the club, which regarded the king and the members of the Cabinet as being in the pay of foreign powers."

The Times, London, thinks the death of a brother of the Princess of Wales by the bullet of an assassin would have been felt as a domestic calamity in England. The Birmingham *Post* remarks that "King George has now received the 'baptism of fire' to which all crowned heads are sooner or later subjected by the cranks and fanatics who have persuaded themselves that regicide is the best cure for all national ills." *The Spectator*, London, says:

"King George, it is clear, showed self-command, as kings usually do, and the mob in every country adores courage—cynics say because it has none itself, but more probably because, of all the virtues, bravery is the one which the vulgar most easily understand. They often misread benevolence, and hardly comprehend self-devotion, but about pluck they have an instinct which seems never to desert them, and to be almost incapable of error."

The Speaker says:

"The attempt on the life of the King of Greece has been made—and happily has failed—at a most fortunate moment for the interests of the dynasty and the nation. Its feebleness and futility is a satisfactory proof that the public order of Greece is not seriously compromised by the effects of her terrible sufferings. The secret societies can not themselves be very formidable if they can get no better instruments than the miserable creatures who fired six shots at a carriage and a pair at a range of a dozen yards without doing serious damage; and the courage shown by the king and his daughter will go far to rehabilitate him."

The Saturday Review had some doubt that the attempt to assassinate the king was genuine, and the central organ of the German Socialists, the *Vorwärts*, even wanted the bullets to be produced in evidence—bullets fired out of a modern rifle in the open field! The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Since the war with Turkey, the abolition of the Ethnike Hetaira and the revelations regarding the incapacity of the Greek commanders, the king has not been very popular. But surely it was neither necessary nor wise to make an attempt upon the life of a man whose share of the mistakes committed was so small. The Greek people once before have told a king to go about his business when they did not want him, and they could have done the same again, without an attempt at murder."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, is quite willing to believe that the majority do not approve the attempt at assassination, but adds that "it is quite conceivable that a press whose license is not restrained in any way excited the imagination of the assassins." The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:

"The feeling of gratitude for the safe escape of the king is specially strong in Russia, in view of the ties of relationship uniting the Russian imperial family with the Greek royal house, and the common faith of the two countries. It is to be hoped that the event will subdue party passions, and that it will teach the Hellenes the wholesome lesson that their welfare and happiness are bound up with the dynasty, and can be secured only by loyalty to the dynasty."

It seems now possible that Thessaly will soon be evacuated by the Turks. Russia, France, and Great Britain will guaranty the Greek loan which is to be raised to pay the war indemnity to Turkey. After that the Turks must withdraw. There is some talk that the Sultan will hold Thessaly until the Cretan question is settled, but he evidently does not meet with much encouragement to do so. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Such plans on the part of the Sultan should be nipped in the bud. The evacuation of Thessaly has nothing to do with Crete. When the indemnity is paid the Turks must go, or the Sultan becomes the one who is hopelessly in the wrong, for he then acknowledges that Greece has a right to interfere in the pacification of Crete. This pacification will, however, be attended to by the powers. It is to be hoped that the Sultan's European friends explain this to him."

The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"While Russia is very anxious to be on the best possible terms with Turkey, especially as the powers side with Russia, she can not allow the Turkish Government to exercise pressure in Thessaly in order to retard the satisfactory settlement of the Cretan question. The appointment and installation of a Turkish governor, and the increase of the Turkish garrisons can not be permitted. The Cretans have waited long, too long for the solution of the difficulties which beset them, and some consideration is now due them."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, nevertheless, asks: "Suppose the Sultan won't go, *who* is to throw him out?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

KOREA AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

TO Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and already so favorably known by her memorable description of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," we are now indebted for a narrative, as vivid and trustworthy as it is timely, of her four visits to Korea, between January, 1894, and March, 1897. Mr. Walter Hillier, who was until recently British consul-general to Korea, in an introductory preface, commends the work for its sagacious observation, its accurate record, and its correct inferences, and expresses himself as happy in being afforded an opportunity to indorse the conclusions Mrs. Bishop has reached "after long and intimate study of a people whose isolation during many centuries renders a description of their character, institutions, and peculiarities especially interesting in the present state of their history."

Encouraged by credentials so substantial, the reader embarks, with confidence in a guide so well equipped, to explore a strange country and penetrate the secrets, social, political, and religious, of a people who are unwittingly making history in which our Western world may be gravely concerned.

Here is a race whose language is mixed, whose educated classes affect the speech of China in their conversation, and whose scholars cultivate Chinese letters, while the Korean is the only language of Eastern Asia that has an alphabet; a people without a national religion, but accepting Confucianism as the official cult, and morally walking by Confucian texts and precepts; a people dominated by spirit-worship, the unlettered classes and the women of all classes forever placating the "demons" with passionate persistence; a people who, in spite of a most convincing war, still turn to China for ideas, traditions, doctrines. "Their literature, superstitions, system of education, ancestral worship, culture, and modes of thinking, are all Chinese. . . . Korea is but a feeble reflection of her powerful neighbor."

"It is into this archaic condition of things [writes Mrs. Bishop], this unspeakable grooviness, this irredeemable, unreformed Orientalism, this parody of China without the robustness of race, which helps to hold China together, that the ferment of the Western leaven has fallen, and this feeblest of independent kingdoms, rudely shaken out of her sleep of centuries, half frightened and wholly dazed, finds herself confronted with an array of powerful, ambitious, aggressive, and not always overscrupulous powers, bent, it may be, on overreaching her and each other, forcing her into new paths, ringing with new hands the knell of time-honored custom, clamoring for concessions, bewildering her with reforms, suggestions, panaceas, of which she sees neither the meaning nor the necessity."

Yet the Koreans, Mrs. Bishop tells us, are strikingly unlike both the Chinese and the Japanese. They show a notable variety of physiognomy, in straight or aquiline as well as broad or snub noses, with distended nostrils; eyes varying from dark brown to hazel; the cheek-bones high, the ears small and well set, the brow often lofty and intellectual; the usual expression cheerful, "with a dash of wonderment"—a physiognomy indicating in its best aspect alert intelligence rather than force, or strength of will. Reared in a wholesome and invigorating climate, where for nine months in the year the skies are commonly bright, and where the winters are glorious, with extreme dryness, and crisp frosty nights, the race is of good physique, strong and healthy, walking well, and easily carrying heavy burdens; and while the women are without grace, "broad and squat," their natural ungainliness exaggerated by "the ugliest dress on earth," the hands and feet of both sexes and all classes are small, white, and delicately formed, and the finger-nails tapering, almond-shaped, and carefully kept.

The Oriental vices of suspicion, cunning, and deceit are conspicuous among them. "Trust between man and man is unknown," and the women are held in rigorous subjection and seclusion. Nevertheless, Mrs. Bishop, who seems to have entered upon her investigations with most discouraging prejudice, emerges with enthusiasm:

"My first journey produced the impression that Korea is the most uninteresting country I ever traveled in, but during and since the war, its political perturbations, rapid changes, and possible destinies have given me an intense interest in it; while Korean character and industry, as I saw both under Russian rule in Siberia, have enlightened me as to the better possibilities which may await the nation in the future. Korea takes a similarly strong grip on all who reside in it sufficiently long to overcome the feeling of distaste which at first it undoubtedly inspires."

In Seoul, Mrs. Bishop had the good fortune to witness the *Kur-dong*, a remarkable spectacle which she supposes was then seen in its splendor for the last time, as the events which have since occurred and the compulsions of economy "must put an end to much of the scenic display." It is a striking picture that she presents of the picturesque monotony of Seoul: Brown mountains "picked out" in black, brown mud walls, brown roofs, brown roadways, and the dismal procession of humanity always in black and white:

"Always the same bundled-up women clutching their green coats under their eyes, always the same surge of yang-bans and their familiar swinging along South Street, the same strings of squealing ponies 'spoiling for a fight,' the same processions of majestic red bulls under towering loads of brushwood, the same coolies in dirty white, forever carrying burdens, the same joyless dirty children getting through life on the gutter's edge, and the same brownish dogs, feebly wrangling over offal. On such monotony and colorlessness, the Kur-dong bursts like the sun. Alas for this mean but fascinating capital, that the most recent steps toward civilization should involve the abolition of its one spectacle!"

A limp and apathetic crowd, quietly pleased, but without jollity or excitement; no flags, no popular demonstrations, scarcely a hum from the concourse of 200,000 citizens and country-folks. "Squalid and mean is the ordinary Korean life, and the king is a myth for most of the year. No wonder the people turn out to see as splendid a spectacle as the world has to show, its splendor centering round their usually secluded sovereign":

"Waves of color and Korean grandeur rolled by, official processions, palace attendants, bannermen, with large silk banners trailing on the stiff breeze, each flagstaff crested with a tuft of pheasant's feathers, the king's chief cook, with an enormous retinue, more palace servants smoking long pipes, drummers, fifers, couriers at a gallop, with arrows stuck into the necks of their coats, holding on to their saddles and rope bridles, mixed up with dishevelled ponies with ragged pack-saddles, carrying cushions, lacquer boxes, eatables, cooking utensils, and smoking apparatus, led caparisoned ponies, bowmen, soldiers straggling loosely, armed with matchlock guns, . . . more grandees, more soldiers, more musical instruments, and then come the royal chairs, the first, which was canopied with red silk, being empty, the theory being that was the more likely to receive an assassin's blow. A huge trident was carried in front of it. After this, borne high aloft by forty bearers clothed in red, in a superb chair of red lacquer, richly tasseled and canopied, and with wings to keep off the sun, came the king, whose pale, languid face never changed its expression as he passed with all the dignity and splendor of his kingdom through the silent crowd."

Mrs. Bishop's account, by no means extravagant or vainglorious, of her experiences as a wayfarer on Korean roads, impresses the reader with hearty admiration for her genius, pluck, and endurance. She is harbored in inns which differ in nothing from the common hovels of the country people, except that they may boast of a yard with troughs, and can offer entertainment for beast as well as man. The "regular" inn of the towns and large

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villages is but little more than a filthy courtyard, "full of holes and heaps," and entered from the road by a tumbledown gateway. Gaunt black pigs tethered by the ears, big yellow dogs scratching in garbage, fowls, boys, bulls, ponies, travelers' luggage, and hangers-on, complete the scene:

"My quarters were opposite to the ponies, on the other side of the foul and crowded courtyard. There were two rooms, with a space under the roof as large as either between them, on which the dripping baggage was deposited, and Wong established himself with his cooking-stove and utensils, tho there was nothing to cook except two eggs obtained with difficulty, and a little rice left over from the boat stores. My room had three paper doors. The unwalled space at once filled up with a crowd of men, women, and children. All the paper was torn off the doors, and a crowd of dirty Mongolian faces took its place. I hung up cambric curtains, but long sticks were produced, and my curtains were poked into the middle of the room. The crowd broke in the doors, and filled the small space not occupied by myself and my gear. The women and children sat on my bed in heaps, examined my clothing, took out my hairpins and pulled down my hair, took off my slippers, drew my sleeves up to the elbow and pinched my arms to see if they were of the same flesh and blood as their own; they investigated my few possessions minutely, trying on my hat and gloves, and after being turned out by Wong three times, returned in fuller force, accompanied by unmarried youths, the only good-looking 'girls' ever seen in Korea, with abundant hair divided in the middle, and hanging in long plaits down their backs. The pushing and crushing, the odious familiarity, the babel of voices, and the odors of dirty clothing in a temperature of 80°, were intolerable."

In Mukden, the old capital of Manchuria, Mrs. Bishop found Chinese troops "on the march"—that is, straggling along in any fashion. There were regiments of sturdy, active fellows, without a rifle among them. Some had gingals, carried by pairs of men; others were armed with antiquated muzzle-loading muskets, very rusty, or with long matchlocks; and some carried only spears, or bayonets fixed on long poles. All were equipped with such umbrellas and fans as were afterward found in the ditches of the bloody field of Phyong-Yang:

"It was nothing but murder to send thousands of men so armed to meet the Japanese with their deadly Murata rifles, and the men knew it, for when they happened to see a foreigner they made such remarks as, 'This is one of the devils for whom we are going to be shot,' and when a large party of them, in attempting to make a forcible entry into the governor-general's palace, were threatened by the guard with being shot, the reply was, 'We are going to be shot in Korea, we may as well be shot here.'"

Mr. Hillier, in commending Mrs. Bishop to the respect and confidence of her readers, assures us that she has been honored with the friendship of the king and the late queen "in a degree that has never before been accorded to any foreign traveler." In view of these exceptional privileges, her description of the royal pair, as they appeared at a private audience to which she was invited in Seoul, is interesting and memorable:

"Her majesty, who was then past forty, was a very nice-looking, slender woman, with glossy raven-black hair, and a very pale skin, the pallor enhanced by the use of pearl powder. The eyes were cold and keen, and the general expression one of brilliant intelligence. She wore a very handsome, very full, and very long skirt of mazarine blue brocade, heavily plaited, with the waist under the arms, and a full-sleeved bodice of crimson and blue brocade, clasped at the throat by a coral rosette, and girdled by six crimson and blue cords, each one clasped with a coral rosette, with a crimson silk tassel hanging from it. Her headdress was a crownless black silk cap edged with fur, pointed over the brow, with a coral rose and full red tassel in front, and jeweled aigrettes on either side. Her shoes were of the same brocade as her dress. As soon as she began to speak, and especially when she became interested in conversation, her face lighted up into something very like beauty.

"The king is short and sallow, certainly a plain man, wearing a thin mustache and a tuft on the chin. He is nervous and twitches his hands, but his pose and manner are not without dignity. His face is pleasing, and his kindliness of nature is well known. In conversation the queen prompted him a good deal. He and the crown prince were dressed alike, in white leather shoes, wadded silk socks, and voluminous wadded white trousers. Over these they wore first, white silk tunics, next pale green ones, and over all sleeveless dresses of mazarine blue brocade. The whole costume, being exquisitely fresh, was pleasing. On their heads they wore hats and mang-huns of very fine horsehair gauze, with black silk hoods bordered with fur, for the mercury stood 5° below zero."

To Colonel Cockerill's graphic account of the tragic death of the queen at the hands of Japanese assassins, Mrs. Bishop contributes intimate details, which she presents with dramatic simplicity and directness:

"The whole affair did not occupy much more than an hour. The crown prince saw his mother rush down a passage followed by a Japanese with a sword, and there was a general rush of assassins for her sleeping-apartments. In the upper story the crown princess was found with several ladies, and she was dragged by the hair, cut with a sword, beaten, and thrown downstairs. Yi Kyong-jik, minister of the royal household, seems to have given the alarm, for the queen was dressed and was preparing to run and hide herself. When the murderers rushed in, he stood with outstretched arms in front of her majesty, trying to protect her, furnishing them with the clew they wanted. They slashed off both his hands, and inflicted other wounds, but he contrived to drag himself along the veranda into the king's presence, where he bled to death.

"The queen, flying from the assassins, was overtaken and stabbed, falling down as if dead; but one account says that, recovering a little, she asked if the crown prince, her idol, was safe, on which a Japanese jumped on her breast and stabbed her through and through with his sword. Even then, tho the nurse whom I formerly saw in attendance on her covered her face, it is not certain that she was dead; but the Japanese laid her on a plank, wrapped a silk quilt round her, and she was carried to a grove of pines in the adjacent deer park, where kerosene oil was poured over her body, which was surrounded by faggots and burned, only a few small bones escaping destruction.

"Thus perished, at the age of forty-four, by the hands of foreign assassins, instigated to their bloody work by the minister of a friendly power, the clever, ambitious, intriguing, fascinating, and in many respects lovable Queen of Korea. In her lifetime Count Inonye, whose verdict for many reasons may be accepted, said: 'Her majesty has few equals among her countrymen for shrewdness and sagacity. In the act of conciliating her enemies and winning the confidence of her servants she has no equals.'"

Speaking of the absolute seclusion of the women, Mrs. Bishop tells us that the murdered queen once assured her, in allusion to her visitor's Korean journeys, that *she* knew nothing of Korea, or even of the capital, except in the route of the Kur-dong:

"Daughters have been put to death by their fathers, wives by their husbands, and women have even committed suicide, according to Dallet, when strange men, whether by accident or design, have even touched their hands, and quite lately a serving-woman gave as her reason for remissness in attempting to save her mistress, who perished in a fire, that in the confusion a man had touched the lady, making her not worth saving!

"The law may not enter the women's apartments. A noble hiding himself in his wife's rooms can not be seized for any crime except that of rebellion. A man wishing to repair his roof must notify his neighbors, lest by any chance he should see any of their women. After the age of seven, boys and girls part company, and the girls are rigidly secluded, seeing none of the male sex except their fathers and brothers until the date of marriage, after which they can only see their own and their husband's near male relations. Girl children, even among the very poor, are so successfully hidden away that in somewhat extensive Korean journeys I never saw one girl who looked above the age of six, except hanging listlessly about in the women's rooms, and the brightness which girl life contributes to social existence is unknown in the country."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Swinburne and Albert Pike.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of February 19 Mr. C. Alphonso Smith, unwittingly no doubt, does a great injustice to the memory of General Pike by accusing him, by implication, of plagiarism in his immortal poem, "Every Year." Before me lies a bound volume of the poems of General Pike, privately printed, and proof-read by himself, with an autograph inscription to the donee, and I give you a copy of the poem, complete, as there contained, with punctuation and make-up. No such stanza as quoted appears, and was undoubtedly added by some other person, less tenacious than General Pike of the literary rights of others. He was not parsimonious, even in the use of quotation marks.

M. W. WOOD.

BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The state of trade last week was characterized by a steady increase. The war-scare influence was lessened somewhat, and the volume of business compared favorably with the same period in previous years. Exports were greater than in February, and gold in large lots is coming from Europe. In two weeks of March exports have been 16 per cent. larger than last year, and imports have gained but 8.7 per cent., altho especially swelled by receipts of india-rubber, sugar, and hides.

Cotton, Wool, Boots, and Shoes.—"Little encouragement appears in the market for cotton goods, with print cloths a sixteenth lower than a week ago, and standard grades undersold by many of less note. The demand is large, but not large enough. In woolen goods, on the contrary, the material advance in prices has raised the only obstacle to increased transactions, and somewhat frequent cancellations indicate that dealers have been disappointed in their distribution. The small yielding in wool may result in a greater decline if this tendency in the manufacture continues. The boot and shoe manufacture, having chosen the opposite policy, has secured by far the largest orders ever known at this season through concessions which leave scarcely any profit for the works, but insure active operations for a half year or more to the establishments producing most heavily. Leather is slightly weaker, and hides at Chicago average a little lower in price."—*Dun's Review, March 19.*

Iron and Steel.—"The movement of iron and steel is especially large, but without effect on prices, which are generally very firmly held. Some slight advances in pig iron, in fact, have been a feature of the week at some markets. St. Louis reports general trade larger than at any corresponding time in recent years, with fewer cancellations of orders already filed, and with purchases tending nearer to a cash basis than ever before. Business is good at Kansas City, and dealers in hardware, building materials, and implements can not get goods fast enough to supply current demand. Better weather has improved retail trade at the South, while wholesale business is maintained at a satisfactory volume. New Orleans reports trade in excess of last year and the outlook encouraging. Southern iron manufacturers are active, and fruit and vegetable shipments promise alike to be early and heavy. Distributive trade is reported increasing at the Northwest, navigation is practically open on the lakes, and the 1st of April will witness a general movement of craft."—*Bradstreet's, March 19.*

The Cereal Market.—"Wheat exports are smaller than last week, but considerably larger than in corresponding periods of preceding years, aggregating 3,625,584 bushels, against 4,484,000 bushels last week, 1,629,000 bushels last year, 1,592,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,998,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports exceed those of last week, aggregating 3,918,000 bushels, against 3,285,000 bushels in the preceding week, 5,939,000 bushels last year, 1,802,000 bushels in 1896,

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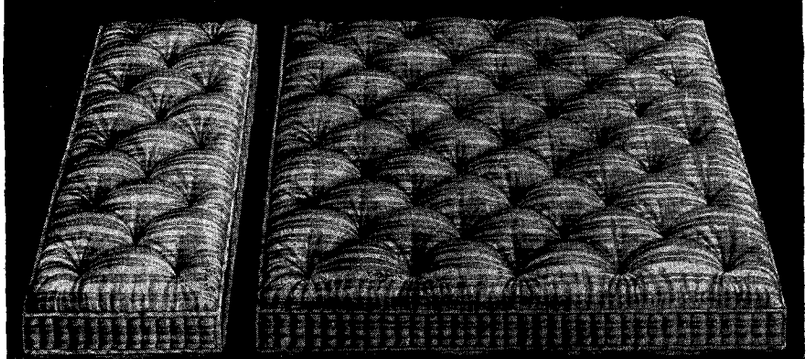

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and 486,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, March 19.*

The Money Market.—"The New York banks lost about $1,000,000 this week by transfers to the interior, but gained much more largely by receipts of gold from Europe. Orders for imports of gold amounted during the week to $16,225,000, besides $275,000 from Australia. There was some improvement in takings of commercial loans, which were offered with comparative freedom by houses engaged in textile manufacture and dry-goods importing. The stock market was affected all the week by anxieties regarding foreign affairs, and at one time railroad stocks averaged $1.49 per share lower than a week ago, but recovered all the loss. Railroad earnings continue 7.9 per cent. larger than last year, and 7 per cent. larger than in 1892, while Chicago East-bound tonnage is very much the largest ever recorded, and bank clearings for the month were 42.8 per cent. larger than last year. Failures for two weeks of March have been $4,206,425 in amount against $4,997,301 last year, manufacturing $1,849,058 against $2,126,279 last year, and trading $2,172,530 against $2,717,165 last year. Failures for the week have been 208 in the United States against 216 last year, and 27 in Canada against 50 last year."—*Dun's Review, March 19.*

Canadian Trade.—"Good weather helps Canadian trade distribution, which might otherwise have been very perceptibly reduced by the breaking up of the roads throughout the country districts. Toronto reports travelers sending in orders freely, Canadian woolen mills filled with orders, Canadian cotton goods steady at the recent decline, bankers not inclined to increase the volume of money now on call, and smuggling complained of as aided by cheap railroad fares. Montreal reports some damage done by floods in the province of Quebec and bad roads reducing the volume of distribution below an average. Groceries as a rule are dull, but molasses and dried fruits are active and higher in price. The implement market is dull on local demand, but a good business is reported on export account. Business failures in the Dominion number 23 against 31 last week, 36 in this week of 1897, 40 in 1896 and 1895, and 41 in 1894. Bank clearings in Canada aggregate $25,806,000, a decrease of 7 per cent. from last week but a gain of 47 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's, March 19.*

A POPULAR MISTAKE

Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion or in its chronic form, dyspepsia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when, as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded out women owe their condition to imperfect digestion.

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Werthier says, there is but one *genuine* dyspepsia cure which is perfectly *safe* and *reliable*, and moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts, and bismuth. It is sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the *food* eaten, no dieting is necessary, simply eat all the wholesome food you want and these tablets *will digest* it. A cure results, because all the stomach needs is a *rest*, which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give by doing the work of digestion.

Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cts. per package. Little book on stomach diseases and testimonials sent free by addressing Stuart Co., chemists, Marshall, Mich.

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Current Events.

Monday, March 14.

The Navy Department successfully negotiates the purchase of the **two Brazilian cruisers**, *Amazonas* and *Almirante D'Abreu*, built by the Armstrongs in England. . . . The **Democrats of Rhode Island** nominate Daniel L. Church, of Tiverton, for governor. . . . The board of inspection at this city appointed to examine the merchant vessels offered to the Government as **auxiliary cruisers** organizes and begins work. . . . It is reported that the Stikeen River **route to the Klondike is snowbound** and that many people are returning. . . . Congress—Senate: The proposed **Senatorial investigation** into the *Maine* disaster is discussed. House: Most of the day is voted to District of Columbia business.

Another unidentified body has been taken from the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . The Marquis **of Salisbury** has been compelled **by illness** to turn over the business of the British Foreign Office to A. J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons. . . . Woolf Joel, nephew and **executor of Barney Barnato, is shot** and killed at Johannesburg, South Africa, by a former soldier named Feldthein, whose demand for money Mr. Joel had refused. . . . In the House of Commons Michael Davitt asks questions of the Government regarding the **relations of the United States and Great Britain.**

Tuesday, March 15.

The House committee on naval affairs votes to build **five new drydocks** and will probably authorize the construction of several torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. . . . Arrangements are made for the government **geological survey of Alaska** authorized by Congress. . . . Congress—Senate: The bill providing for **a national quarantine system** is discussed. House: Action on the *Maine* **relief bill** is postponed; debate on the **post-office appropriation bill** is begun.

It is reported that **a second squadron for Cuba** will soon sail from Spain. . . . **Spanish 4s fall in London and Madrid;** their closing price in Paris remains the same as on the previous day. . . . The **cruiser** *San Francisco* sails from Lisbon; it is believed on a voyage to England to bring the *Amazonas* to this country. . . . **French workmen assault two German customs officers** who had crossed the French frontier into France. . . . The **rebellion in the Philippines** is growing.

Wednesday, March 16.

The *Maine* **Court of Inquiry** arrives at Key West, and its members consult with Admiral Sicard. . . . The Spanish Cabinet has addressed **a friendly remonstrance** to the State Department against the presence of a great fleet at Key West and other emergency measures taken by the Administration. . . . The Senate committee on foreign relations decides **to abandon the Hawaiian treaty** and resort to annexation by legislation. . . . John Wanamaker opens his campaign for governor of Pennsylvania. . . . General Nelson A. Miles visits and inspects the **fortifications and defenses in Long Island Sound.** . . . The yacht *Mayflower*, built for the late Ogden Goelet, **is purchased by the Government** for use as a torpedo-boat destroyer. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) introduces **a joint resolution** providing **for the annexation of Hawaii;** in executive session the nomination of **T. V. Powderly** to be commissioner of immigration is confirmed. House: The post-office appropriation bill is under consideration, but debate takes a wide range, **Cuba, Hawaii,** and many other topics being discussed.

The **cruiser** *Montgomery* is **recalled** to Key West; the contracts for the purchase of the two Brazilian cruisers are signed in London. . . . The **French fleet** is being **mobilized** with a view to making a naval demonstration in the far East.

More light from your lamp, whatever lamp you use; and almost no chimney expense, no breaking. Use the chimney we make for it. Index.

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A CERTAINTY IN MEDICINE.

THE HAWAIIAN CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

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Mr. Booth's position in the scientific and commercial world is a guarantee that what he offers to the public will be exactly as represented.

R. T. Booth's MI-O-NA is not a palliative, laxative, or an artificial digestive; it is a HEALER, and CURES by removing all congestion and inflammation, and putting the entire digestive system in a sound, healthy condition.

MI-O-NA, the HAWAIIAN CURE, is the only medicine that acts directly upon the digestive organs and NOT UPON THEIR CONTENTS. In this respect it differs from all other remedies prescribed for indigestion.

Soda, pepsin, pancreatin and all the other palliatives never have and never can CURE a single case of dyspepsia.

MI-O-NA ABSOLUTELY PREVENTS UNNATURAL FERMENTATION.

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But they owe their perfect digestion to the Taro, a plant indigenous to Hawaii, which is used as a vegetable.

Mr. Booth found in the root, the part used for food, medicinal properties that have an extraordinary effect upon the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. They destroy irritation, remove congestion and allay inflammation. The active principle also causes the digestive fluids to flow in a natural abundance; the lymphatics are kept up to the proper activity during assimilation, and thus is created a perfect digestion.

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Thursday, March 17.

The Administration orders a division of **Admiral Sicard's fleet** and the assembling of a formidable squadron at Hampton Roads. . . . A bill to place **the army on a war footing** in case of emergency has been prepared by Secretary Alger by direction of the President. . . . **Governor Black** appoints a commission of seven prominent men to investigate the $9,000,000 **canal contracts**. . . . Owing to the possibility of a war with Spain, the **Pan-American exposition** has been **postponed** from 1900 to 1901. **Blanche K. Bruce,** register of the Treasury, and ex-Senator from Mississippi, **dies** in Washington. Congress—Senate: **Mr. Proctor**, of Vermont, makes a statement of what he saw in his recent visit to **Cuba.** House: The day is spent in considering the post-office appropriation bill.

A semi-official statement from Madrid says that, in view of Spanish explanations of the *Maine* disaster, **no indemnity will be paid.** . . . **Captain-General Blanco,** at a dinner given in Havana to Spanish naval officers, says that Spain would never consent to give up Cuba. . . . Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford advocates **an Anglo-American alliance** as "a move in the direction of peace and calculated to immensely develop trade."

Friday, March 18.

The *Maine* **Court of Inquiry** holds a session on the battle-ship *Iowa* at Key West; Captain Sampson, president of the court, says it was impossible to say when the report will be ready to send to the President. . . . The Spanish and Cuban commissioners to negotiate **a commercial treaty** with the United States assemble in Washington. . . . Congress—The Senate is not in session. House: The **post-office appropriation bill** is under consideration.

The Brazilian **cruiser** *Amazonas* is transferred to the United States navy at Gravesend, England; competition between the United States and Spain for the purchase of the Chilian **cruiser** *O'Higgins* continues. . . . The fresh **French demands on China** must be complied with in eight days, under threat of the occupation of Hai-Nan. . . . An **explosion in a mine** in the Province of Cordova, Spain, results in heavy loss of life; sixty bodies have been taken from the mine. . . . The return of the **Japanese elections** show a small majority for the Government.

Saturday, March 19.

Three of the **officers of the** *Maine* arrive in Washington and hold conferences with the President and Secretary Long. . . . Both the Navy and War Departments continue their **preparations for an emergency** with unabated vigor. . . . **Secretary Gage speaks** at the annual dinner of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. . . . Congress—Senate not in session. House: The **post-office appropriation bill** is passed.

A meeting in furtherance of a millenary commemoration of King **Alfred the Great** is held in London; letters from President McKinley, Queen Victoria, and others were read. . . . **Sixty lives** are **reported lost** by an earthquake which destroyed the town of Amboyna in the Spice Islands.

Sunday, March 20.

Work is advancing rapidly on the **Trans-Mississippi Exposition** at Omaha; the demand for space from exhibitors is large. . . . No report has as yet been received from the *Maine* **Court of Inquiry.**

The **rebellion** on the northwest frontier of **India** is thought to be **ended**, the rebels having given the required seventy hostages. . . . English newspapers publish a statement from an alleged survivor of the *Maine* saying that the battle-ship was **blown up by an outside agency;** British newspapers deny that they are lacking in **sympathy for America** as against Spain.

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The next three-day personally conducted tour to Washington *via* Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia on Thursday, March 31. Opportunity will be afforded to visit, under the intelligent direction of an experienced Tourist Agent, all the principal points of interest, the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Congressional Library, the Monument, National Museum, etc. An experienced Chaperon will also accompany the party as a companion for the unescorted lady tourists.

The rate, $14.50 from New York, $11.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points, includes all necessary expenses during the entire trip—transportation, hotel accommodations, and guides.

Persons desiring to return *via* Gettysburg may do so by purchasing tickets at $2.00 extra, which include this privilege. An opportunity will also be afforded to visit Mt. Vernon and Arlington at a slight additional expense.

For itineraries, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the **curative treatment** of each form of lung disease.

Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies.

A copy of Dr. Hunter's book will be sent free to all subscribers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are interested, by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

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Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, Wolfboro, New Hampshire

DISORDERS of the Kidneys and Bladder cause **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISORDERS, DROPSY,** etc. For these diseases a **POSITIVE SPECIFIC CURE** is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts **directly** on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. John H. Watson, testifies in the *New York World*, that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease. The venerable Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-five, gratefully writes of his cure of Dropsy, swelling of the feet, and Kidney and Bladder disease by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this ***Great Specific*** for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail **FREE**, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. ***It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.*** Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

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CHESS.

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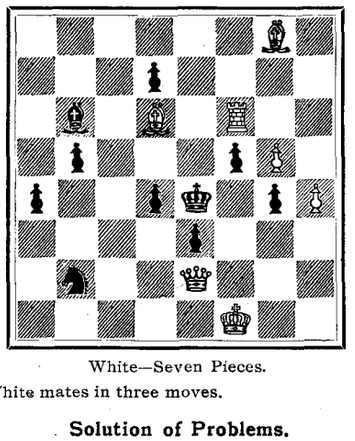
Problem 270.

BY J. SVEJDA.

First Prize *Neue Illustrirte Blatt* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 266.

Key-move Q—K Kt 3.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; G. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; C. W. C., Allegheny, Pa.; T. H. Varner, Des Moines; "Zed Fray," Findlay, Ohio; H. W. Barry, Boston; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; Prof. J. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; R. M. Campbell and C. L. Antony, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; W. F. Baker, Tiffin, Ohio; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Iowa; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; L. Hasselroth, Chicago; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; "Medicus," Philadelphia; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.; Albert Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.

Comments: "A composition of considerable ingenuity"—M. W. H. "Rather easy, still shows cleverness"—F. H. J. "Not difficult until one has to manipulate the Kts"—F. S. F. "Key-move well concealed"—J. G. O'C. "Simplicity is its chief claim to merit"—R. J. M. "Not so easy as it looks"—W. W. F. "Very easy"—G. P. "Not a difficult two-er; the variations produced by Black moving either Kt are very fine"—C. Q. De F. "Not equal to some two-movers you have given us"—H. V. F. "Key-move at first sight seems to be easily overcome"—C. W. C. "Quite neat, but easy"—T. H. V. "As easy to solve as for Colnmbus to make his egg set"—Z. F. "This is the most impenetrable two-mover I ever tried"—C. C. M. "A two-er of primeval simplicity"—A. S.

Several of our solvers have tried to do this by Q—Q R 3, and Q—Kt 4; each stopped by B—B 4.

W. S. Weeks got 265. R. M. Campbell and C. L. Antony were successful with 263. W. F. B. got 264. C. W. C. solved 262 and 263.

Chess by Collegians.

The proposed Cable-Match between representatives of American and English Colleges is arousing considerable interest. A formal challenge has been sent by C. H. Hathaway, President of the Manhattan Club, acting for the four American Universities — Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton—to the Secretaries of Cambridge and Oxford. In this challenge the status of the players is defined as follows: "Any player to be eligible must be an undergraduate, taking the full academic course, or else to be in the law, medical, or theological schools, or taking a post-graduate course, and also have taken previously the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Sciences, provided that no graduate can be eligible for more than three years after taking his degree."

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 3; Showalter, 1; draws, 2.

THIRD GAME.

French Defense.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	23 Kt—Q 4	Q—Kt 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 R (B sq)—K sq	B—K 5
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	25 R—K 2	Q—B 2
4 K-K Kt 5	B—K 2	26 Kt—B 3	B x Kt (f)
5 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	27 Q x B	P—Kt 4
6 B x B	Q x B	28 Q R-K sq	Q—Kt 3 ch
7 Kt-Kt 5 (a)	Q—Q sq	29 K—R sq	P x P
8 P—K B 4	P—Q K 3	30 P x P	K—R sq (h)
9 Kt-Q R 3	P—Q B 4	31 R-K Kt sq	Q—Kt 2 (i)
10 P—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	32 R—Kt 4	Q—K B 2 (k)
11 Kt—B 3	P-Q Kt 4 (b)	33 Q—K 3	R x P (l)
12 Kt—B 2	Q—Kt 3	34 Q—K 5 ch	R—B 3 (m)
13 P x P	Kt x P	35 R—K B 2	P—Q 5 (n)
14 Kt(B3)-Q4	Castles	36 R(Kt4)-B4	Q-K Kt 2 (o)
15 B—Q 3	P—B 3 (c)	37 R x R	R—K Kt sq
16 P x P	R x P	38 R x P	P x P
17 Castles	B—Q 2	39 Q x Q ch	K x Q
18 P-Q Kt4(d)	Kt x B (e)	40 R-Kt 2 ch	K—B 2
19 Q x Kt	Q R—K B sq	41 R x R	K x R (K 3)
20 Q—K 3	B—K sq	42 R—Q B 8	Resigns.
21 P—Kt 3	B—Kt 3		
22 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt		

Notes by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) This move attacks the Q B P and delays Black's P—Q B 4 continuation. The play has another advantage, inasmuch as it enables White to guard his Q P with P—Q B 3. Black can not well reply Kt—R 3, for then it would be difficult to dislodge the White Kt. Black may play Kt—Kt 3 or Kt—B sq. The former move somewhat displaces the K Kt, and White obtains some advantage by P—Q R 4 and P—Q R 5. The Kt—B sq is perhaps better, tho the development is a rather slow one. Mr. Albin adopted this defense against Showalter, the latter coming out victorious. The move adopted in the present game, Q—Q sq, seems more satisfactory.

(b) Q—Kt 3 at once was perhaps more aggressive; the text-move, however, develops the Bishop.

(c) A powerful move. White is obliged to capture the Pawn, for otherwise Black would continue P x P and White's K P would become weak. Black thus obtains some attacking possibilities on the King's side.

(d) Better, perhaps, was K—R sq, followed by Kt x Kt and Kt—Q 4. The text-play renders the Q B P weak.

(e) Black had the doubling of Rooks on the K B file in view, which followed up by P—K Kt 4 or P—Kt 4 looked quite promising. White's P—Q Kt 4 play, however, gave his opponent excellent chances on the Queen's wing. Kt—R 5, followed by R—Q B sq, was the proper continuation; the Kt x P move relieves White's game, which was in danger to become compromised.

(f) R—Q B sq, followed by B x Kt and P—Q 5, was hardly any better. White's reply would have been R—Q B sq, Q x B, and R (K 2)—Q B 2.

(g) This move looks somewhat hazardous, yet it is quite sound. White can not well answer Q—Kt 4, on account of Q x Q B P, followed by R—Kt 3, should White play Q x P ch.

(h) Had Black played R x P, then White might have answered Q—Kt 2 ch, followed by R x P. The continuation then was: 31 Q—Kt 2 ch, K—R sq; 32 R x P, Q x R; 33 R x Q, R—B 8 ch; 34 Q x R, R x Q ch; 35 K—Kt 2, followed by R x R P. Or if 32—R—B 8 ch; 33 R x R, R x R ch; 34 Q x R, Q x R; 35 Q—B 8 ch, with at least a draw. Besides this White might have continued: 31 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—R sq; 32 R—Kt sq, Q—Kt 2; 33 R (K 2)—K Kt 2, Q—K B 2. This would leave Black a Pawn ahead, with a pretty safe position, yet White had some chances by continuing Q—Kt 5, and, eventually, Q—R 6. At any rate, Black acted wisely in not taking the Pawn.

(i) Black once more had the chance of capturing the K B P, but, like on the previous move, he used good judgment in avoiding it. The continuation then was likely to be: 32 Q—Kt 2, R (B 5)—B 2; 33 Q—Kt 5, with good chances for a winning attack; or if 32 Q—Kt 2, Q—Kt 2; 33 R x P, and White has the preferable game. Another play for Black was: 32 Q x R ch, followed by R—B 8, or R—K Kt sq, according to White's Q x R or K x R. White, however, at least equalizes the game by the subsequent capture of the K P.

(k) Not good. The Queen was well placed, and should have been kept at Q Kt 2. Black should have played R—Q B sq, threatening R x P, followed by P—Q 5. If White answers R (K 2)—Kt 2, then P—K 4 may be played, and if R—Kt 7, then R x K B P. If, however, White answers 33 Q—Kt 2 or K—Kt sq, then Q—K B 2, followed eventually by R—Kt 3, would give Black the preferable game. The move selected gives White the opportunity to play Q—K 3, threatening Q—K 5, and Black is forced to the defense.

(l) A grave oversight, which causes the loss of the game, as the continuation proves. Black should have played R—Kt sq, which was quite certain to lead to an even game.

(m) He could not play Q—B 3 on account of R x R, if then Q x Q, White answers R x R ch and R x Q, with a Rook ahead.

(n) P—K R 3 was not any better. White's answer would be R (Kt 4)—B 4, and if K—Kt 2 then R xR, winning easily.

(o) If K—Kt 2, then R x R followed by R x Q wins easily. The play selected gives up the Rook, and it requires but a few moves for White to force a win.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-FIRST GAME.

Scotch Game.

O.E. WIGGERS, Nashville. *White.*	E.B. ESCOTT, Sheboygan, Mich. *Black.*	O.E. WIGGERS. *White.*	E.B. ESCOTT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 Q—B 2	Kt—B 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	20 Kt—Q 2	B—K 2
3 P—Q 4	P x P	21 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 3
4 Kt x P	Kt—B 3 (a)	22 Kt—K 5	B—R 5 (i)
5 Kt x Kt	Kt P x Kt	23 Q—Q B 2	R—R 3
6 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	24 P—Q B 4	Kt—K 5
7 P x P (b)	P x P	25 Kt x B	Q x Kt
8 Castles	B—K 2 (c)	26 P-Kt 5 (j)	P x Kt P (k)
9 P—Q B 3	R-Q Kt sq(d)	27 P x Kt P	R-Q B sq (l)
10 Q-R 4 ch	B—Q 2	28 Q-Ktsq(m)	B—B 3
11 Q x P	Castles	29 P—Q R 4	B x R
12 Q—K 3	Kt—Kt 5	30 Q x B	Q—K B 2 (n)
13 Q—Kt 3	B—Q 3 (e)	31 P—R 5	Kt—B 4 (o)
14 P—K B 4	P—K B 4	32 Q—B 3	Q—B sq
15 P-Kt 4 (f)	R—B 3 (g)	33 R—B sq	Kt—Kt 2
16 P—K R 3	Kt—R 3 (h)	34 Q x R	Kt x P
17 B—K 3	R—K Kt 3	35 Q x Q ch	K x Q
18 Q—B 3	P—B 3	36 R—B 7	R—K B 3
		37 P—Kt 6	Kt—B 3
		38 P—Kt 7	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) B—B 4 is usually played. It is a stronger move than the one selected.

(b) P—K 5, followed by Castles, gives opportunity for a lively game. The text-move enables Black to undouble his Ps and with the B posted on Kt 2 he would have a good game.

(c) Why not to Q 3? The B on this square has no attacking power.

(d) Almost anything is better. He has Castles or P—B 4, but he elects to present White with a valuable P, with no compensation whatever.

(e) P—K R 4 is better. If 14 P—K R 3, P—R 5; 15 Q—B 3, Kt—K 4, with a fine attack.

(f) White anticipates Black's design and obtains the advantage in position by this move.

(g) K—R sq and P—Kt 4 seem the only prospect for an attack, besides affording the Kt a chance of entering on K 5 *via* B 3.

(h) The Kt is badly placed and does not get into the fight for several moves.

(i) Drives the Q right where she ought to go.

(j) Begins operations on Q side with telling results.

(k) P—Q 5 was Black's only chance.

(l) P—Q 5 still best.

(m) No reason to give the exchange. Q—Kt 3 was good enough.

(n) Reckless play, apparently without any object.

(o) After this very poor move, further comment is unnecessary.

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United States.		*Great Britain.*	
1. Pillsbury	½	vs. Blackburne	½
2. Showalter	1	vs. Burn	0
3. Barry	1	vs. Caro	0
4. Hymes	½	vs. Atkins	½
5. Hodges	1	vs. Bellingham	0
6. Delmar	0	vs. Mills	1
7. Baird	½	vs. Locock	½
8. Young	0	vs. Jackson	1
9. Robinson	0	vs. Jacobs	1
10. Galbreath	0	vs. Trenchard	1
Total	4½	Total	5½

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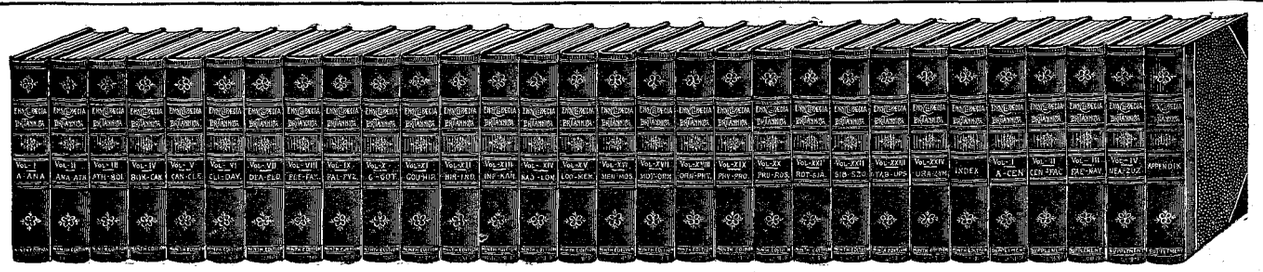

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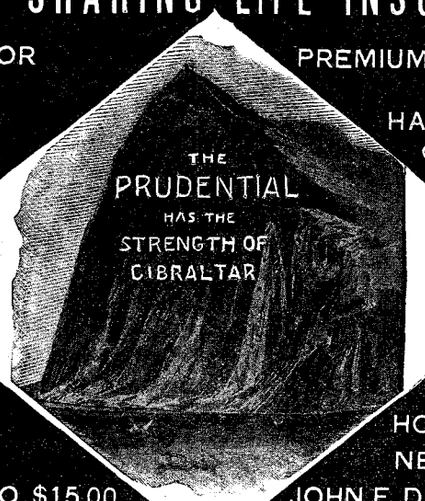

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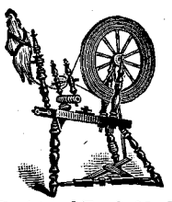

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